DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 165 308 95 EA 011 225

TITLE	State Legal Standards for the Provision of Public Education: An Overview.
INSTITUTION	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Washington, D.C.
SPONS AGENCY	National Inst. of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Nov 78
CONTRACT	400-76-0138
NOTE	143p.; Not available in paper copy due to small type size of original document
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Bibliographies; Educational Programs; Elementary Secondary Education; State Legislation; *State Standards; Tables (Data)

ABSTRACT

This book represents the first part of a larger, 7,400 page "Compendium of State Legal Standards for the Provision of Public Education." The entire study summarizes and categorizes the education laws and regulations of the fifty states and the District of Columbia in four areas: powers, duties, and functions; programs, materials, and facilities; quality of educational process; and accomodation and governance of students. This overview is being printed separately partly to familiarize a wide audience with the potential uses of the compendium and partly due to the usefulness of the overview itself. This volume includes the organizational outline and introduction to the compendium, thus providing a concise overview of the entire work. In addition, it contains 23 charts comparing important elements of various educational laws and regulation. The final pages include bibliographic information and two multistate agreements dealing with educational standards and interstate cooperation. (Author/IRT)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED165308

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

STATE LEGAL STANDARDS FOR THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION:

AN OVERVIEW

November, 1978

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Secretary
Mary F. Berry, Assistant Secretary for Education

National Institute of Education

Patricia Albjerg Graham, Director
Marc S. Tucker, Associate Director
Educational Policy and Organization

Washington, D.C. 20208

EA 011 225

This study was prepared by the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law under contract number 400-76-0138 from the National Institute of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The opinions expressed in this study do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the National Institute of Education or the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

PREFACE

TO THE OVERVIEW

This booklet represents the first part of a larger, 7400 page Compendium of State Legal Standards for the Provision of Public Education. The entire study will be available in the near future through the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) microfiche collection. This Overview of State Legal Standards for the Provision of Public Education is being printed separately - partly to familiarize a wide audience with the potential uses of the Compendium and partly due to the usefulness of the Overview itself as a ready source of information on selected topics.

This volume includes the organizational outline and introduction to the entire Compendium, which explain the components and uses of the Compendium, providing a concise overview of the entire work. In addition, this volume contains twenty-three charts comparing important elements of various education laws and regulations. The final pages include bibliographic information and two multi-state agreements dealing with educational standards and interstate cooperation. The Overview of State Legal Standards for the Provision of Public Education will be a helpful reference tool in its own right as well as providing a brief introduction to the larger study and its potential uses for the education policy maker.

FOREWORD

A Compendium of State Legal Standards for the Provision of Public Education was prepared for the National Institute of Education by the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. This work summarizes and categorizes the education laws and regulations of the fifty states and the District of Columbia. It is arranged into four major topic areas with an introductory section which explains the uses of this compilation and displays a number of important state laws in chart form. Users of the Compendium will find it necessary to read the introduction in order to effectively utilize the vast array of material contained in the study.

It is hoped that this compilation will meet a wide range of information needs of many educational policy makers, enhancing decision making and ultimately the quality of the educational process itself.

Ronald Anson, Legal and Governmental Studies
Educational Policy and Organization, NIE

STATE LEGAL STANDARDS FOR THE PROVISION

OF PUBLIC EDUCATION: AN OVERVIEW

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword

Organizational Outline

Introduction 1

Charts

- Admission Requirements 11
- Adult Education 15
- Attendance Enforcement Agent 19
- Attendance Requirements 23
- Curriculum 27
- Extracurricular Activities 31
- Grade Organization 35
- Guidance and Counseling Program 37
- High School Graduation Requirements 43
- Individual Pupil Records 47
- Inservice Training 53
- Libraries 57
- Promotion Requirements 61
- Pupil Load - Class Size 65
- Pupil-Teacher Ratio 69
- Pupil Transportation 73
- Safety and Health Requirements 79
- School Calendar 85
- Teacher Personnel Policies 89
- Textbooks 95
- General Teacher Certification 99
- Administrative Officers' Certification 107
- Existing Certification Requirements by Job Title 115

Bibliography of Source Materials for State Summaries 121

Interstate Agreement on Qualifications of Educational Personnel 145

Compact for Education 149

A COMPENDIUM OF
STATE LEGAL STANDARDS FOR THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

ORGANIZATIONAL OUTLINE

Introduction, Charts, Bibliography and Interstate Agreements

I. Powers, Duties and Functions - By State

II. Programs, Materials and Facilities - By Topic
- A. Educational Courses and Programs
  1. Basic Curriculum
  2. Programs for Exceptional Children
  3. Vocational Education
  4. Early Childhood Education
  5. Bilingual/Bicultural Education
  6. Compensatory Education
  7. Schools for Delinquents
  8. Adult Education
  9. Summer School
  10. Other Programs
- B. Educational Materials
  1. Textbooks
     a. Selection and Purchase
     b. Content Standards
     c. Issuance
  2. Audiovisual Education
  3. School Libraries
  4. Supplies and Equipment
- C. School Property and Facilities
  1. School Site
  2. Physical Plant and Fixtures
  3. Use of Facilities

III. Quality of the Educational Process - By State
- A. Qualification Standards for Schools and School Districts
- B. Qualification Standards for Personnel
- C. Performance Standards
- D. Evaluation and Reporting
- E. Improvement Efforts

IV. Accomodation and Governance of Students - By Topic
- A. Health and Safety
- B. Counseling
- C. School Food Service
- D. Transportation
- E. Extracurricular Activities
- F. Student Records
- G. Admission and Transfer
- H. Attendance Requirements
- I. Student Employment
- J. Student Rights and Discipline
- K. Parents' Rights

INTRODUCTION

This study compiles summaries of state legal standards governing public elementary and secondary education. The legal standards include state constitutional provisions, state statutory provisions, rules and regulations officially promulgated by either state boards of education or state departments of education and less formal state administrative material such as pamphlets and handbooks containing guidelines and interpretations of the statutory or regulatory provisions. We have included a list of the specific sources used to prepare the compilation.

The summarized legal provisions are organized by topic to facilitate cross-state comparison of the legal provisions in a variety of subject areas. In addition to the compilation of summarized texts, charts comparing specific aspects of laws on a number of education law topics have been prepared.

THE UTILITY AND LIMITATIONS OF THE COMPILATION

The major purpose of this compilation is to provide state policy makers (state legislators, state administrators, and others including interest groups who participate formally or informally in the state education policy making process) an overview of the range of policy options currently reflected in state law regarding basic aspects of the public elementary and secondary education systems. The compilation enables policy makers considering the enactment of legal standards on any given subject to obtain ideas for policy options by examining relevant laws and regulations implemented elsewhere in the nation.

Because the compilation utilizes summaries rather than the full texts of the legal provisions, the compilation cannot be utilized to determine the precise requirements of the law in any given setting. Indeed, not even the full texts of state legal standards provide a definitive picture of legal requirements in any given jurisdiction since the impact of federal requirements and court interpretations of both federal and state enactments must also be considered.

The compilation organizes the diverse standards of different jurisdictions into broadly defined topics for the purpose of facilitating cross comparison. Those whose interest is confined to the legal requirements of a single state would be best advised to consult that state's statutes, regulations, pamphlets and handbooks directly. The indices of individual state codes (i.e. published compi-

lations of either state statutes or regulations) are much more detailed than the classification system we have used in organizing the study.

THE DESIGN OF THE COMPILATION

The fundamental principle governing the design of the compilation is the formulation of a simple subject outline of education law and the placement of legal standards from different states within the structure of that outline.

Summaries and Cross References

The reorganization of state legal standards in the manner employed in this compilation necessarily involves removing legal provisions from their contexts. This problem, inherent in all types of topical reorganizations of written material, is exacerbated in the case of state legal standards by the fact that some provisions discuss a variety of diverse subjects in a single paragraph.

We decided not to separate and relocate individual sentences from multi-subject paragraphs. Such extensive alteration of context, we felt, would have jeopardized understanding of the intended meaning.

Constitutions, statutes and regulations are divided into sections, usually of paragraph length, that are identified by discrete section numbers. Every summary included in the compilation covers at least a whole section. In placing summaries of multi-subject sections in the compilation, we attempted to determine the primary subject addressed by the provision and locate it accordingly, but in a few cases arbitrary placement decisions had to be made.

Nonetheless, all the provisions covering a particular subject can be easily located. Cross references indicate the locations of summaries which cover more than one subject. Thus, if a summary concerns both the school basic curriculum and textbooks, but is mostly concerned with curriculum, the summary is found in the compilation under Basic Curriculum. At the place in the compilation covering Textbooks, however, a cross reference to the curriculum location appears. The cross reference informs the user interested in textbooks that specific provisions classified under Basic Curriculum contain, as well, standards relating to textbooks.

Cross references must be checked to obtain all the provisions in the compilation related to a particular subject. Also, it would not be correct to presume that the "most important" textbook provisions are located under Textbooks while those located elsewhere according to the cross references are "less important."

In many cases the texts of the most important provisions on a given subject are not actually located in the portion of the compilation covering that subject; they are located elsewhere simply because the issuing authority chose to embed the provision in a discussion of other topics and dividing the discussion would have disturbed the immediate context of individual sentences. An alternative to cross references would have been to repeat the texts of summaries in many different locations; however, we decided against this approach since the compilation as it stands exceeds 7,000 pages.

"Black Dot" Provisions

In addition to the relevant cross references, there is a small number of provisions in Section I, indicated in the compilation by black dots, which must always be checked. The "black dot" provisions are those which assign to a particular official or official body a long list of specific powers, functions or duties. Cross references to these provisions have not been prepared simply because of the number that would be necessary (in some cases, as many as thirty for one summary). These provisions might concern any topic; hence, they must always be scanned as part of any systematic search for provisions relevant to a given subject area.

Key Word Notations

The primary means of retrieving information from the compilation is the classification and cross reference system; however, in the right hand margins of the compiled summaries we have included key word notations. Key word notations identify the locations of particular words or phrases appearing in the summaries. In selecting key word notations our goal was both to fill gaps in the conceptual coverage of the classification system and to elaborate a few of the details of that coverage.

For example, since the classification system focusses on substantive rights and duties of educational personnel rather than procedural rights, such words and phrases as notice, hearing, appeal, and due process were selected as key word notations to fill this conceptual gap and to assist in the identification of relevant procedural provisions (many of which are found in the portions of the compilation concerning education of exceptional children and those covering standards for professional discipline).

Examples of key word notations selected to elaborate details of concepts covered by the classification system are the names of specific courses (mathematics, health, physical education, drug education, history, etc.) that constitute the basic curriculum of different school systems.

We avoided selecting key word notations that reflect the central concepts and ideas of terms used in the classification system since the purpose of the notations is to supplement the classification system and facilitate location of concepts that might be difficult to find using the classification system alone. Thus, in the portion of the compilation covering qualification standards for personnel, most of the provisions apply to either teachers, teacher aides, administrators, or counselors. Interspersed among the majority of provisions, however, are those few that apply to other educational personnel. To facilitate identification of these latter provisions such terms as psychologist, nurse, and social worker were selected as key word notations.

Degree of Summarization and Subject Limitations

In preparing the compilation, we focused on the fundamental educational functions of the public schools and this is reflected in the extent to which different provisions were summarized. Provisions concerning auxiliary functions and attributes of the schools were summarized to a greater degree than provisions addressing matters falling at the heart of the educational process. Statutes and regulations concerning building maintenance, for example, were summarized more extensively than those concerning courses, books, or teacher qualifications. Many important education law provisions were reproduced verbatim.

In addition to extensively summarizing some provisions, we excluded altogether from the compilation a number of specific subjects. School finance provisions were omitted, despite their obvious significance, as understanding their import requires specialized expertise and simultaneous consideration of finance data not found in the laws themselves. Provisions concerning unique means of classifying school districts according to size were omitted, since they are premised on unique local conditions and their value as policy models is, thus, diminished.

While provisions concerning the role of teachers and administrators as educators are included in the compilation (and, indeed, are among the most important entries in the compilation), provisions concerning the role of teachers and administrators as employees of school systems--provisions concerning collective

bargaining, salaries, pensions plans and similar matters--are not included in the compilation, since the focus of the study is on legal standards which govern the educational process, itself. To be sure, collective bargaining laws affect educational policy making as well as individual employee rights. However, collective bargaining laws have nonetheless been excluded from the compilation because a number of other compilations and analyses of these laws are already available.

Provisions concerning details of school board election procedures, provisions concerning bonding of officials, and a number of other miscellaneous subjects found in some education codes were omitted as they are tangential to the focus of the compilation.

In preparing the compilation our systematic search efforts were limited to the education codes (statutes and regulations) of the states and pamphlets and handbooks prepared by state education officials. Laws which apply to the schools simply because they apply to all public agencies were not systematically included in the compilation unless they actually appear in the volume of statutes or regulations specifically designated as the education code. For example, a number of states have open meeting laws which apply to all public agencies, including school boards. These laws are frequently found in statutory volumes other than the education code. Where we encountered information that led us to discover such laws we included them in the compilation. However, we did not systematically search statutory volumes other than the officially designated state education codes.

Interstate Agreements

A number of states have enacted either the Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Educational Personnel or the Interstate Compact for Education, or both. These laws appear once in the compilation (just before Section I) with a list of the states that have passed them.

How to Use the Compilation

The compilation is intended for users desiring an overview of the spectrum of ideas and options found in existing state legal standards governing public elementary and secondary education. The concepts utilized in the classification system are explained below. After examining the classification system and turning to the portion of the compilation covering the specific area of interest, the user

may employ the key word notations as an additional aid to locating relevant provisions, and should always check the cross references and the "black dot" provisions. If the subject of interest is covered by the summary charts which follow this introduction these charts can be used to obtain cross comparisons of specific aspects of legal provisions governing the designated subject areas.

THE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The classification system has four main divisions, Sections I through IV. Section I concerns the distribution of powers, duties and functions among education officials, official bodies and administrative units. Section I is divided into categories consisting of the names or titles of officials, official bodies, and administrative units that are assigned powers, functions, or duties under the law. For example, under the Category County Superintendent in Section I summaries (and cross references to summaries) which identify the powers, duties, and functions of county superintendents are found.

Section I includes many cross references since most provisions are located elsewhere in the compilation. For example, a provision granting county superintendents authority to determine the basic curriculum of the county schools would normally be placed in the portion of Section II concerning curriculum while a cross reference would be placed under the Category County Superintendent under Section I. Summaries actually located in Section I are those which either concern generally phrased powers, duties, and functions, assign a long list of specific duties to an official or official body (these provisions are designated by black dots), or discuss one or a few specific functions which are not the concern of any other portions of the classification system.

The categories under Section I are not uniform among the states since the phrases used are drawn directly from the education provisions which, of course, vary in their terminology from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. As an additional aid to understanding the different educational governance structures of the states, Section I also includes introductory comments that provide for each jurisdiction an overview of the organization of the education system.

While Section I of the compilation is designed to answer questions concerning "who" in the education system, Section II concerns questions asking "What?" Section II, entitled Programs, Materials, and Facilities, is divided into three categories: Educational Courses and Programs, Educational Materials,

and School Property and Facilities. Category A constitutes the bulk of this section and concerns essentially the diverse curricula offered by the public schools. Category A under Section II is divided into ten topics. The first is entitled Basic Curriculum and covers the courses (including courses such as driver training) that are designed for the vast majority of students. Topics 2 through 9 under Category A of Section II concern, respectively: Programs for Exceptional Children; Vocational Education; Early Childhood Education; Bilingual/Bicultural Education; Compensatory Education; Schools for Delinquents; Adult Education; and Summer Programs. The tenth topic, unlike the previous nine, varies from state to state and is used as the location for provisions governing programs which are unique to individual states or found in only relatively few states--Indian education programs, nautical schools, innovative programs, and experimental programs.

Category B of Section II covers Educational Materials, including Textbooks, Audiovisual Education, School Libraries, and Supplies and Equipment. Category C under Section II concerns School Property and Facilities and is divided into three topics, School Site, Physical Plant and Fixtures and Use of Facilities. (This last topic concerns such provisions as those authorizing school boards to grant community groups authority to utilize school property during nonschool hours.) The provisions falling within Category C of Section II have generally been substantially summarized as they are of less central concern to the compilation than those in Categories A and B.

If Sections I and II can be described as concerning, respectively, "who" and "what" questions regarding the education systems of the states, Section III concerns the question"How well?" Section III, entitled Quality of the Educational Process, is divided into five categories. The first two categories concern the basic qualification standards which must be met in order for schools to provide instructional services in compliance with the law. The first category, Qualification Standards for Schools and School Districts, has two topics, Accreditation and Other Qualification Standards. Formal accreditation standards are included under the former while specific provisions (such as those mandating teacher-pupil ratios for certain courses) having consequences similar to those

of accreditation standards are placed under Topic 2.

Category B under Section IIIconcerns Qualification Standards for Personnel. For the most part, these are the certification requirements which educational personnel must meet in order to qualify for their positions in the education system. Topics under Category B are the titles of officials who must meet the particular qualification standards in question.

Category C under Section III is entitled Performance Standards. This category embraces such matters as the commands of state constitutions that legislatures provide "thorough and efficient" systems of education as well as specific graduation standards which students must meet in order to receive their diplomas. Topics under Category C are the titles of educational personnel or administrative units (principal, teacher, superintendent, student, school board, school system, school district, etc.) that must meet performance standards in their work or studies. With respect to teachers, for example, Category C under Section III covers the standards established for dismissal of tenured faculty and the procedures involved in determining whether individual teachers undergoing termination proceedings have met the performance standards necessary to retain their jobs.

Category D under Section III concerns Evaluation and Reporting. Topics under this category are the person, entities or activities evaluated, or the subjects of reporting activities. Provisions concerning testing of students and evaluation of teachers are located here.

Category E under Section III is entitled Improvement Efforts and it embraces such subjects as inservice training of teachers and any other direct efforts taken to improve the quality of the education process. Topics under Category E are the titles of persons or entities whose performance is sought to be improved.

Section IV of the compilation concerns support services and other subjects collateral to, but often directly connected with, the educational process. The categories under Section IV include a variety of specific topics: Health and Safety; Counseling; School Food Service; Transportation; Extracurricular Activities; Students Records; Admission and Transfer; Attendance Requirements; Student Employment; Student Rights and Discipline; and Parents' Rights.

The pages of the compilation are numbered in the upper right corners according to a system which facilitates retrieval of information by state. These numbers identify pages by classification designation, state, and sequential order within that part of the compilation. Thus, IIA2-TX 3 refers to the third page of the Texas summaries found in Section II, Category A, Topic 2 (Programs for Exceptional Children).

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

In most states admission requirements are dealt with by regulation as well as statute. Most states require that a child reach the age of five before she/he may be admitted to kindergarten and six before admission to the first grade. The date for attaining the required age may vary from as early as September 1 to as late as January 1. Most states use the same cutoff date for each of the two grade levels.

Approximately one-third of the states allow for exceptions to either the age or date requirement for the two grade levels. These exceptions are generally based on specific state or local criteria.

A further prerequisite for admission in about half of the states is that the child undergo a medical examination or be immunized against contagious diseases. In states where such requirements are discretionary, the district or local board may decide on medical examinations or immunizations. Almost all states with this requirement allow it to be waived if the parents object for religious reasons.

The difference between an admission and an attendance requirement should be noted. The responsibility for carrying out the admission statute lies with the state, but may be delegated to the local board. Thus, the schools must, with certain specific exceptions, admit students to kindergarten or first grade if they meet the minimum age requirements. Under the compulsory attendance statutes, the responsibility is placed upon the parent or guardian to insure the child attends class. Usually the age requirement for attendance is higher than that for admission and a parent or guardian is not obligated to send their child to school until the compulsory attendance age is reached.

Descriptions of Headings for Charts on Admission Requirements

Statute or Regulation - All admission requirements specified on this chart are covered by statutes (S) and/or regulations (R).

Kindergarten

1) Age - A child must reach a certain minimum age before she/he can enroll in a kindergarten class.
2) By What Date - A child must meet the minimum age requirement by a certain date within the school year.
3) Exceptions - The district board may take exceptions to the age requirements based on state or local criteria specified in a footnote.

First Grade

1) Age - A child must reach a certain minimum age before she/he can enroll in a kindergarten class.
2) By What Date - A child must meet the minimum age requirements by a certain date within the school year.
3) Exceptions - The district board may take exceptions to the age requirement based on state or local criteria as specified in a footnote.

Medical Examination and/or Immunization - The state either requires (M) or grants the district board the discretion to require (D) that a child be examined and/or immunized before she/he can enroll in school.

Admission Requirements - footnotes

(a) Louisiana - 4 years 8 months
(b) Ohio - statute states that schools may or may not provide free education for students under 6 years of age.
(c) Pennsylvania - 5 years 7 months

Admission Requirements

States	Statute	Regulation	Kindergarten			First Grade			Medical Examination Immunization
			Age	By What Date	Exceptions	Age	By What Date	Exceptions	
ALABAMA	S	R	5						M
ALASKA	S	R	5	Nov. 2	yes	6	Nov. 2	yes	D
ARIZONA	S	R	5	Jan. 1	yes	6	Jan. 1	yes	
ARKANSAS	S		5	Oct. 1	yes	6	Oct. 1	yes	M
CALIFORNIA	S	R				6		yes	
COLORADO	S		6		yes	7		yes	D
CONNECTICUT	S		5	Jan. 1	yes	6	Jan. 1	yes	
DELAWARE									
FLORIDA	S		5	Jan. 1		6	Jan. 1		M
GEORGIA	S	R				6	Dec. 1	yes	M
HAWAII	S	R	5	Dec. 31	yes	6	Dec. 1	yes	
IDAHO	S		5	Oct. 16	yes	6	Oct. 16		
ILLINOIS	S		6				Dec. 1		M
INDIANA	S	R	5			6			D
IOWA	S		5			6			
KANSAS	S		5	Sept. 1		6	Sept. 1		M
KENTUCKY	S	R	4			6			M
LOUISIANA	S	R	(a)			6	Jan. 1	yes	M
MAINE	S		5	Oct. 15	yes	6	Oct. 15	yes	M
MARYLAND	S	R				6	Dec. 31	yes	M
MASSACHUSETTS	S	R				6	Sept. 1		M
MICHIGAN	S	R	5	Dec. 1	yes	6	Dec. 1	yes	M
MINNESOTA	S		5	Sept. 1	yes	6	Sept. 1	yes	M
MISSISSIPPI	S	R				6	Jan. 1		
MISSOURI	S		5	Oct. 1		6	Oct. 1		
MONTANA	S		5			6			D
NEBRASKA	S					6	Oct. 15		M
NEVADA	S		5	Sept. 30		6	Sept. 30		M
NEW HAMPSHIRE	S					6	Sept. 30		
NEW JERSEY	S		5			6			M
NEW MEXICO	S	R	5	Sept. 1		6	Sept. 1	yes	M
NEW YORK	S		5						
NORTH CAROLINA	S	R	5	Oct. 15		6	Oct. 1		
NORTH DAKOTA	S	R				6	Oct. 1		
OHIO	S		(b)			6	Sept. 13	yes	
OKLAHOMA	S	R	5	Nov. 1	yes	6	Nov. 1		M
OREGON	S		5	Nov. 15	yes	6	Nov. 15	yes	
PENNSYLVANIA	S	R	4		yes	(c)	Sept. 1	yes	
RHODE ISLAND	S	R	5	Dec. 31	yes	6	Dec. 31		
SOUTH CAROLINA	S	R	5	Nov. 1		6	Nov. 1		
SOUTH DAKOTA	S		5	Nov. 1		6	Nov. 1		
TENNESSEE	S	R	5	Oct. 31		6	Oct. 31		M
TEXAS	S	R	5	Sept. 1	yes	6	Sept. 1		M
UTAH	S		5			6			M
VERMONT	S					6			
VIRGINIA	S		5	Dec. 31		6	Dec. 31		M
WASHINGTON	S	R				6	Nov. 1		
WEST VIRGINIA	S	R	5	Nov. 1		6	Nov. 1		
WISCONSIN	S		5	Dec. 1		6	Dec. 1		
WYOMING	S		5	Sept. 15		6	Sept. 15		
Dist. of Col.		R	5	Dec. 31	yes	6	Dec. 31	yes	M

M-Mandatory
D-Discretionary

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS CITATIONS

State	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§§16-29-1 -- 16-29-6(g); 16-30-1 -- 16-30-5(g); 16-11-16 (a-c); 16-8-41(a); 16-28-24 (d-f); 16-28-6(c,f)	
ALASKA	§§14.03.060 -- 14.03.080; 14.30.125	4 AAC 06.055
ARIZONA	§15-302	R7-2-301(E)(3)
ARKANSAS	§§80-1548;80-1501; 80-1501.2; 80-1504	
CALIFORNIA	§§48000(b); 48010	Sec. 200
COLORADO	§§25-4-902; 22-33-104	
CONNECTICUT	§10-15	
FLORIDA	§§232.04; 232.01(g); 232.032	
GEORGIA	§32-911	
HAWAII	§§298-4; 298-8 -- 298-9	R-27.5
IDAHO	§33-201	
ILLINOIS	§§34-[illegible]9; 10-22.18; 27-8; 10-20.12	
INDIANA	§§20-5-16-1; 20-8.1-7-10	Administrative Handbook, Sec. II, Ch. 1 RA-2
IOWA	§282.3	
KANSAS	§§72-1107; 72-5208 -- 72-5211	
KENTUCKY	§§158.035; 159.010; 158.090	704 KAR 4:020 (Sec. 2)
LOUISIANA	§17:221	Bulletin 741, pp. 8, 48, 50
MAINE	§§859; 911; 1192	
MARYLAND	Art. 77: §84	7-13.07.01
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 76; §1;§15	R-14
MICHIGAN	§§380.1147; 380.1561; 380.1177	R-340.4
MINNESOTA	§§120.06; 126.02	
MISSISSIPPI	§37-15-9	Standards for Accreditation of Elementary Secondary Schools, (1976) Bul. 171, p. 19.
MISSOURI	§§160.051; 161.181	
MONTANA	§§75-6302; 75-7507; 69-4515	
NEBRASKA	§§79-444; 79-444.02	
NEVADA	§§388.060; 392.040; 392.420; 392.435	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	§193:1	
NEW JERSEY	§§18A:44-1; 18A:44-2; 18A:38-5; 18A:44-20	
NEW MEXICO	§§77-6-2; 12-3-4.2	R-74-11; R-72-15
NEW YORK	§§1712; 3205	
NORTH CAROLINA	§§115-205.12; 115-162	2E.0803(1)(b)
NORTH DAKOTA	§15-47-01	Administrative Manual, (1973) p. 161
OHIO	§§21.02; 3321.01	
OKLAHOMA	§1-114	Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools, (1976) p. 30, 32, 62
OREGON	§§336.092; 339.115	
PENNSYLVANIA	§§5-503; 13-1304	R-11.12; R-11.15
RHODE ISLAND	§§16-2-27; 16-2-28	Standards for Rhode Island Elementary Schools, (1977) G(1)(2)
SOUTH CAROLINA	§§ 21-752; 21-601	R-43-271
SOUTH DAKOTA	§§13-28-1; 13-28-2	
TENNESSEE	§§49-2305; 49-1765; 49-1766	Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards 1976-7, p. 73
TEXAS	§§21.031; 2.09	Policies, Administrative Procedures, 2304.2, 2304.6, 2304.10
UTAH	§§53-19-1; 53-22a-2; 53-22a-3	
VERMONT	§16-1121	
VIRGINIA	§§22.218.2; 22.220.1; 22.218.0	
WASHINGTON	§§28A-58.190; 28A-35.010	
WEST VIRGINIA	§18-2-5; 18-5-18	R-4110
WISCONSIN	§121.76	
WYOMING	§§21.1-27; 21.1-58(a)(b)	
DIST. OF COL.	§31.1102	R-404.3; R-404.5; R-403.1

ADULT EDUCATION

Nearly all states have statutes and/or regulations that allow school districts to offer adult education programs. In some states, however, adult education programs are offered only if a certain number of applicants or petitioners request such a course.

There are four general categories of course offerings in Adult Education. They are high school equivalency, continuing education, basic skills, and citizenship training. In more than half the states, school districts offer high school equivalency programs enabling students to earn a high school diploma at the discretion of the district. In only nine states are these programs mandatory. Continuing education enrichment courses, if offered, are generally discretionary.

Basic skills programs, offering elementary courses in reading and writing English, are customarily found in border states and states with large urban populations. Only five states require citizenship programs.

Description of Headings for Chart on Adult Education

District Offers Adult Education - The state requires (M - mandatory) or recommends (D - discretionary) that each district offer some program of adult education.

Course Offerings

1) High School Equivalency - These courses would entitle a student to earn a high school diploma.

2) Continuing Education - This category covers enrichment courses.

3) Basic Skills - These are elementary courses in reading and writing English.

4) Citizenship Education - This category covers courses for persons who want to meet requirements for naturalization as a U.S. citizen.

Adult Education footnotes

(a) Kentucky - for veterans.

(b) Massachusetts - offered by universities

(c) North Dakota - mandatory when requisite number of persons petition school board.

ADULT EDUCATION

STATES	NO PROVISIONS	DISTRICT OFFERS ADULT ED.		COURSE OFFERINGS							
				High School Equivalency		Continuing Education		Basic Skills		Citizenship Education	
ALABAMA			D		D				D		D
ALASKA											D
ARIZONA		M		M				M			
ARKANSAS	X										
CALIFORNIA		M			D		D	M		M	
COLORADO			D		D						
CONNECTICUT		M						M		M	
DELAWARE				M					D		
FLORIDA		M		M				M		M	
GEORGIA		M			D				D		D
HAWAII		M		M		M		M		M	
IDAHO			D		D				D		
ILLINOIS		M		M		M					
INDIANA			D		D						
IOWA			D		D		D		D		
KANSAS			D								
KENTUCKY		(a)			D				D		
LOUISIANA			D		D						
MAINE			D		D		D		D		
MARYLAND			D		D		D		D		
MASSACHUSETTS		(b)									
MICHIGAN			D								
MINNESOTA			D								
MISSISSIPPI		M		M		M		M			
MISSOURI		M		M				M			
MONTANA			D								
NEBRASKA			D								
NEVADA			D								
NEW HAMPSHIRE			D						D		
NEW JERSEY			D						D		
NEW MEXICO			D								
NEW YORK		M		M		M		M		M	
NORTH CAROLINA			D								
NORTH DAKOTA			D			(c)					
OHIO			D		D		D				
OKLAHOMA			D		D				D		
OREGON			D		D		D		D		
PENNSYLVANIA			D								
RHODE ISLAND	X										
SOUTH CAROLINA			D		D						
SOUTH DAKOTA			D								
TENNESSEE		M									
TEXAS		M									
UTAH			D		D				D		D
VERMONT	X										
VIRGINIA			D								
WASHINGTON			D								
WEST VIRGINIA			D		D				D		
WISCONSIN		M		M							
WYOMING	X										
Dist. of Col.		M						M			

M - Mandatory
D - Discretionary

ADULT EDUCATION CITATIONS

State	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§16-1-16(e); 16-34-4	
ALASKA		4AAC 33.010
ARIZONA	§§15.1041 -- 15.1043	R7-2-301(B)(b)(8)(d)
CALIFORNIA	§8500	R10500 -- R10563
COLORADO	§22-32-118	2202-R-9.10
CONNECTICUT	§§10-73b; 10-69	
DELAWARE	§204	
FLORIDA	§230.23(i)	6A-6.12; 6A-6.13
GEORGIA	§§32-2501 -- 32-2503; 32-608(a)	R-30-911
HAWAII	§§301-1 -- 301-2	R-43.0
IDAHO	§33-1607	R-401.2.7
ILLINOIS	§10-22.20	Evaluation, Supervision and Recognition of Schools, 4-5.2; 4-7
INDIANA	§20-10.1-7-1	
IOWA	§281.8	
KANSAS	§§72-4506(a) -- 72-4526	R-91-2-2(L)
KENTUCKY	§158.105	705 KAR 7:010 -- 705 KAR 7:050; 7.07.10; 3.07.11; 3.07.10
LOUISIANA	§17.151	Policy and Procedure Manual, Bulletin 741, p. 37
MAINE	§§858; 2386	
MARYLAND	Art. 77; §43	R-13.03.04.03
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 75;§2	
MICHIGAN	§380.1293	
MINNESOTA	§123.14(b)	EDU 43a; EDU 69
MISSISSIPPI	§§37-35-1 -- 37-35-7	
MISSOURI	§171.091	5 CSR 60-100
MONTANA	§75-7513	
NEBRASKA	§§79-1415 -- 79-1418	
NEVADA		Nevada High School Regulations, (1973), p. 6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	§188-A:13-a	
NEW JERSEY	§18A:50-1	R-6:44-2.2; R-6:27-1.14
NEW MEXICO	§77-11-6	R-72-24
NEW YORK	§4604	R-CH 2 Sec. 161 -- 166
NORTH CAROLINA	§115-199	
NORTH DAKOTA	§15-46-01	Administrative Manual, (1973) pp. 93-94
OHIO	§3313.531	R-3301-43-01; R-3301-43-04
OKLAHOMA	§5-131	Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976) pp. 80, 81
OREGON	§336.145	
PENNSYLVANIA	§5-502	
SOUTH CAROLINA		R-43-237; R-43-259
SOUTH DAKOTA	§13-33-3	
TENNESSEE	§§49-2501; 49-2504	Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards - 1976-77, p. 49
TEXAS	§11.18	
UTAH	§53-30-3	
VIRGINIA	§22.218.3	
WASHINGTON	§28A-58.240	R-180-72-040; R-180-72-055; R-180-72-070
WEST VIRGINIA	§§18-5-19; 18-5-19(b)	
WISCONSIN	§118.14	
DIST. OF COL.		R-400.3; R-405.2; R-405.3

ATTENDANCE ENFORCEMENT AGENT

Almost every state has statutory requirements relating to the enforcement of attendance laws. With few exceptions the entire responsibility for enforcing attendance laws rests with the district school board. Most states require that the district board appoint an attendance officer or supervisor to manage the district's attendance records and investigate any cases of unexcused absence.

In keeping with the general emphasis on local decision-making in this area, the district boards in most states determine the number of attendance officers to be employed and sets their salary. However, a few states have established requirements for the number of attendance officers to be based on the total population of the school district.

Many state codes detail the process an attendance officer must adhere to in enforcing the laws. A typical sequence follows these lines. If a pupil has been absent for several days without excuse, the officer must conduct a general inquiry to determine the cause of the absence. If the officer determines that the pupil's absence is unjustified, she/he must send a notice to the child's parents ordering them to comply with attendance laws. If this approach does not work, the officer must then take the child into custody or report the case to the state's attorney for prosecution.

Description of Headings for Chart on Attendance Enforcement Agent

Designation - The title of the person who enforces attendance laws.

Selection

1) Mandatory or Discretionary - The state requires (M) or recommends (D) that each district have an enforcement agent.
2) Appointed by District Board - The district board appoints the enforcement agent.

Compensation

1) District Board Determines - The district board determines the salary for enforcement agents.
2) Within State Guidelines - The district board determines the salary within state guidelines.

Number

1) District Board Determines- The District board determines the number of agents it will employ.
2) Within State Guidelines- The district board determines the number using state guidelines.

Prosecution Mechanism

1) Power of Arrest - The enforcement agent has the power of arrest and can take a child into custody.
2) Notice to Parent - Before any prosecution the state requires that the parent or guardian be given otice that the child must return to school.
3) Mandatory Prosecution - The district must report to the state's attorney office any violations for prosecution.
4) General Inquiry - The enforcement agent conducts a general inquiry into the alleged violations of attendance laws.

Attendance Enforcement Agent - footnotes

(a) Iowa - mandatory in district with population over 20,000.

(b) North Dakota - districts with over 500 inhabitants.

(c) West Virginia - county director of school attendance.

ATTENDANCE ENFORCEMENT AGENT

STATES	DESIGNATION*	SELECTION		COMPENSATION		NUMBER		PROSECUTION MECHANISM			
		Mandatory or Discretionary	Appointed by District Bd	District Bd. Determines	Within State Guidelines	District Bd. Determines	Varies With District Size	Power Of Arrest	Notice to Parent	Mandatory Prosecution	General Inquiry
ALABAMA	AO	M	X	X	X	X			X		
ALASKA	TO	D	X	X				X		X	X
ARIZONA	AO	D	X	X		X		X			
ARKANSAS	AO	D	X	X	X	X			X		X
CALIFORNIA	S	M	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
COLORADO	AO	M	X								X
CONNECTICUT	AO	D	X	X		X				X	X
DELAWARE	AO	D	X							X	X
FLORIDA	AA	D	X	X		X			X		X
GEORGIA	VT	D	X	X		X			X	X	
HAWAII	RI									X	
IDAHO											
ILLINOIS	TO	M	X	X				X	X		X
INDIANA	AO	M	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
IOWA	TO	(a)	X	X				X	X		
KANSAS	TO	M				X					
KENTUCKY	DPP	M	X	X							X
LOUISIANA	AO	D	X			X					
MAINE	AO	M	X	X				X			X
MARYLAND											
MASSACHUSETTS	S	M	X			X					
MICHIGAN	AO	M	X	X		X		X	X		X
MINNESOTA	TO	D	X			X		X	X	X	X
MISSISSIPPI	TO	D	X			X					X
MISSOURI	AO	D	X			X		X			X
MONTANA	AO	M	X	X		X	X			X	X
NEBRASKA	AO	M	X			X		X		X	X
NEVADA	AO	D	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE	TO	M	X	X							
NEW JERSEY	AO	M	X	X		X					
NEW MEXICO	PO										
NEW YORK	AO	M	X	X		X		X	X		X
NORTH CAROLINA	AC	D	X		X		X		X	X	X
NORTH DAKOTA	TO	(b)	X							X	X
OHIO	AO	M	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
OKLAHOMA	AO	M		X		X				X	
OREGON	AS	M	X	X					X		X
PENNSYLVANIA	AO										
RHODE ISLAND	TO	M	X	X		X				X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	AS	D	X		X		X		X		X
SOUTH DAKOTA	TO	M	X	X							
TENNESSEE	AO	D	X	X		X					
TEXAS	AO	D	X	X				X			X
UTAH	TO	D	X	X							X
VERMONT	TO	M		X		X			X	X	X
VIRGINIA	AO	D	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
WASHINGTON	AO	M	X	X				X			
WEST VIRGINIA	CDSA	(c)	X	X		X			X		
WISCONSIN	TO	M	X	X				X	X		X
WYOMING	AO	M	X	X		X			X	X	X
Dist. of Col.	AO	M									

*Abbreviations

AA - Attendance Assistant
AC - Attendance Counselor
AO - Attendance Officer
AS - Attendance Supervisor
CDSA - County Director of School Attendance
D - Discretionary
DPP - Division of Pupil Personnel
M - Mandatory
PO - Peace Officer
RI - Responsible Individual
S - Supervisor
TO - Truant Officer
VT - Visiting Teacher

ATTENDANCE ENFORCEMENT AGENT

State	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§§16-28-12; 16-28-2; 16-28-15 -- 16-28-23; 16-12-18	
ALASKA	§14.30.050	
ARIZONA	§§15-324 -- 15-325	R7-2-301(e)(3)
ARKANSAS	§80-1511	
CALIFORNIA	§§48240 -- 48246; 48264; 48266; 48269	R-421
COLORADO	§§22-33-105 -- 22-33-108	
CONNECTICUT	§§10-199; 10-225	
DELAWARE	§§2702 -- 2709	
FLORIDA	§232.17	
GEORGIA	§§32-2114.1; 32-2114.2; 32-2108	
HAWAII	§§298-9; 298-12	
ILLINOIS	§§26-4; 26-5; 26-7; 3-13	
INDIANA	§§20-8.1-3-1 -- 20-8.1-3-37	
IOWA	§§299.10; 299.11	
KANSAS	§72-1113	
KENTUCKY	§§159.130 -- 159.140	
LOUISIANA	§17:84	
MAINE	§913	
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 76; §19	
MICHIGAN	§§380.1571; 380.1586	
MINNESOTA	§120.14	
MISSISSIPPI	§37-9-5	
MISSOURI	§167.071	
MONTANA	§§75-6302; 75-6303	
NEBRASKA	§§79-210; 79-211	
NEVADA	§§392.130 -- 392.220	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	§§189:34 -- 189:37	
NEW JERSEY	§§18A:38-32 -- 18A:38-35	
NEW YORK	§3213	
NORTH CAROLINA	§§115-168; 115-170; 115-171	
NORTH DAKOTA	§15-34.1-04	
OHIO	§§3321.14; 3321.15; 3321.16; 3321.17; 3321.18; 3321.20	
OKLAHOMA	§§10-101; 10-102; 10-105(B)	
OREGON	§§339.040; 339.055; 339.080	
PENNSYLVANIA	§13-1332	
RHODE ISLAND	§§16-19-3; 16-19-4; 16-19-5	
SOUTH CAROLINA	§§21-761 -- 21-768	
SOUTH DAKOTA	§13-27-4	R-24:03:01:01(81)
TENNESSEE	§§49-1711 -- 49-1713	Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards - 1976-77, p. 24
TEXAS	§§21.036; 21.039	
UTAH	§§53-24-2; 53-24-4	
VERMONT	§§16-1125; 16-1127	
VIRGINIA	§§22-275.11; 22-275.17; 22-275.21	
WASHINGTON	§28A-27.040	
WEST VIRGINIA	§18-8-4	
WISCONSIN	§118.16	
WYOMING	§§21.1-49; 21.1-50	
DIST. OF COL.	§31-205	

ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS

In most states children from the ages of seven to sixteen are required to attend school. However, some states require attendance beginning with age six and others require attendance to continue until age eighteen.

In some states children from the ages of five to twenty-one are permitted to attend school. In a few states there are statutes enabling the district board to admit persons over twenty-one. In these situations the district board usually must make a determination that the older person will not have a disruptive effect on the education of the other children. In addition this person is generally required to pay tuition although some states will waive this requirement if the student is a veteran. It should be noted that these age requirements for compulsory and permitted attendance apply only to the regular classroom programs. Other programs such as special education, adult education or vocational education may have different requirements.

All states have statutes that permit certain students to be exempt from the compulsory attendance requirements. Generally these statutes are guidelines from which the district board is to develop its own regulations. Before any exemption is granted, the parent or guardian typically must appear at a hearing and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the board the claim is valid.

There is a great range of factors that will exempt a child from compulsory attendance. In some states there are as many as a dozen conditions that will provide an exemption. Almost all states will exempt a child if she/he has completed satisfactory work at a certain grade level (usually the eighth) and reached a certain age, or she/he is legally employed under the state's child labor laws. Frequently, child labor laws combine an age requirement with a grade completion requirement. Occasionally the child must also be necessary for the support of the family before she/he can be exempt.

Almost all states provide an exemption for a child who is mentally retarded or physically handicapped. However, these exemptions do not imply that the state does not provide a program of special education or require handicapped children to attend.

Only one state, California, will allow a person to be exempt if she/he passes an examination showing that she/he is achieving on a certain grade level. A few states allow a child to be exempt from compulsory attendance if she/he lives a great distance from the school and no transportation is available. Of those states that provide a distance exemption some apply it only to children in elementary grades and some require the student to complete correspondence courses.

For information on the enforcement of these attendance laws see the chart and analysis on Attendance Enforcement which follows.

Description of Column Headings for Chart on Attendance Requirements

Compulsory Attendance - During these years (inclusive) a child must attend school.

Attendance Permitted - During these years (inclusive) a child may attend school on a tuition-free basis. (See chart on Admission Requirements for related provisions.)

Basis for Exemption

1) Employment at Age - A child is exempt from attendance requirements if she/he is legally employed at a certain age.

2) Grade Completed - If she/he has completed a certain grade, a child can be exempt.

3) Local Decision - A mark in this column indicates that the district board or other local authority has some discretionary latitude in choosing to exempt certain pupils who might not be exempt under state guidelines.

A,B) Mental Condition, Handicapped - These columns indicate exemptions for those children whose mental or physical condition prevents their being placed in regular or special education programs. It is customary that this exemption be granted only after a licensed physician or qualified psychologist has certified that the child would not benefit from any education program the state offers.

C) Court Decision - A decision by a juvenile court can exempt a child.

D) Academic Equivalency Test - A child is exempt if she/he achieves a certain score on a standard test.

E) Alternate Equivalent Education - This column covers education in private or parochial schools or by a private tutor.

F) Chronic Ill Health - Ill health could exempt a child from meeting the minimum annual attendance requirements, or it could exempt her/him from attendance altogether.

G) Great Distance - If a child must walk a great distance to the nearest school or bus route and no other transportation is available, then the child is exempt. The distance can be as short as a mile and a half. In some states this exemption applies only to children in elementary school.

H) Parental Objection - If approved by the district board of superintendent, a parent's objection can exempt a child.

I) Other - This column covers other general exemptions.

Attendance Requirements

States	Compulsory Attendance	Attendance Permitted	Basis for Exemption												Fines for Violation		
			Employment At Age	Grade Completed	Local Decision	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Jail (Days)	1st Offense	2nd Offense
ALABAMA	7-16				x	x	x					x	x		1-90	$1-100	
ALASKA	7-16				x	x	x	x								$50-200	
ARIZONA	8-16	6-21			x	x	x			x				x	1-90	$5-300	
ARKANSAS	7-15	6-21			x	x	x							x		$10	
CALIFORNIA	6-16		14			x	x		x	x				x	1-5	$1-25	$25-250
COLORADO	7-16	6-21	14			x	x							x			
CONNECTICUT	7-16	5-21								x							
DELAWARE	6-16	6-21					x			x				x	2-5	$5-21	$25-50
FLORIDA	7-16		14			x	x	x				x					
GEORGIA	7-16				x	x	x	x			x			x			
HAWAII	6-18		15			x	x	x		x				x	1-60	$5-50	
IDAHO	7-16	5-21				x	x							x			
ILLINOIS	7-16					x	x			x				x	1-5	$5-20	$10-50
INDIANA	7-16					x	x							x	1-180	$1-150	
IOWA	7-16	5-21	14	8		x	x	x		x				x		$5-20	
KANSAS	7-16	5-21				x	x			x							
KENTUCKY	7-16					x	x			x				x			
LOUISIANA	7-15					x	x							x	1-10	$10	
MAINE	7-17	5-20	15							x					1-30	$1-25	
MARYLAND	6-16	5-20				x	x			x				x		$1-50	
MASSACHUSETTS			14	6		x	x							x		$1-20	
MICHIGAN	6-16	5-20								x		x		x	2-90	$5-50	
MINNESOTA	7-16	5-21		10		x	x			x				x			
MISSISSIPPI																	
MISSOURI	7-16	5-20	14			x	x	x							2-10	$10-25	
MONTANA	7-16	6-21		8		x	x	x		x				x	10-30	$5-20	
NEBRASKA	7-16		14	8		x	x								1-90	$5-100	
NEVADA	7-17	6-17	14	8		x	x	x		x				x			
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6-16		14			x	x							x		$5-25	
NEW JERSEY	6-16	5-20	14			x	x										
NEW MEXICO	8-17		14	10		x	x						x	x			
NEW YORK	6-16	5-21	15			x	x				x			x	1-10	$1-10	$1-50
NORTH CAROLINA	7-16					x	x								1-30	$1-50	
NORTH DAKOTA	7-16	6-21	14			x	x			x				x		$1-100	$1-200
OHIO	6-18		14			x	x			x				x	10-30		
OKLAHOMA	7-18	5-21				x	x							x	1-10	$1-50	
OREGON	7-18	6-21	16		x	x	x			x		x					
PENNSYLVANIA	8-17	6-18	14			x	x								1-5	$1-2	$1-5
RHODE ISLAND	7-16					x	x			x						$20	
SOUTH CAROLINA	7-16	6-21		8		x	x	x		x				x	1-30	$1-50	
SOUTH DAKOTA	7-16	5-21		8	x	x	x	x		x				x		$10-50	$25-100
TENNESSEE	7-16	6-21				x	x					x		x		$2-5	
TEXAS	7-17	5-21	17	9	x	x	x			x				x		$5-25	$10-50
UTAH	6-18		16		x	x	x			x		x		x			
VERMONT	7-16			10	x	x	x			x				x		$5-50	
VIRGINIA	6-17	5-20					x	x				x	x	x			
WASHINGTON	8-18	6-21	15	9		x	x			x				x			
WEST VIRGINIA	7-16		15			x	x			x	x						
WISCONSIN	7-16	6-20			x	x	x	x						x	90	$5-50	
WYOMING	7-16	6-21		8		x	x							x	10	$5-25	
Dist. of Col.	7-16		14	8		x	x							x	5	$10	

ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS CITATIONS

State	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§§16-28-1 -- 16-28-23	
ALASKA	§§14.30.010 -- 14.30.050	4 AAC 05.040
ARIZONA	§§15-321 -- 15-323; 15-302	R7-2-301(E)(3)
ARKANSAS	§§80-1501 -- 80-1508	
CALIFORNIA	§§48200; 48220 -- 48231; 48293	
COLORADO	§22-33-104	
CONNECTICUT	§§10-15; 10-188(E)	
DELAWARE	§§2702 -- 2709	
FLORIDA	§§232.01; 232.06(3); 232.07	
GEORGIA	§§32-2104; 32-2106; 32-2119	R40-200
HAWAII	§§298-8 -- 298-12	R-26.4
IDAHO	§§33-201 -- 33-207	
ILLINOIS	§§26-10; 26-1	
INDIANA	§§20-8.1-3-1 -- 20-8.1-3-27	
IOWA	§§282.1; 299.1; 299.6	R670-3.2(18)
KANSAS	§§72-1101 -- 72-1113; 72-933	
KENTUCKY	§§159.010 -- 159.030	
LOUISIANA	§§17:221 -- 17:222; 17:231	Bulletin 741, p. 8
MAINE	§911	
MARYLAND	Art. 77 §92; Art. 77 §73	
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 76 §1; Art. 76 §2	
MICHIGAN	§§380.1147; 380.1561; 380.1599	R340.4
MINNESOTA	§120.10	
MISSOURI	§§160.051; 167.031; 167.061	
MONTANA	§§75-6302; 75-6303; 75-6308	
NEBRASKA	§§79-201; 79-202; 79-203; 79-216	
NEVADA	§§392-040 -- 392.220	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	§§193:1; 193:3	
NEW JERSEY	§§18A:38-25; 18A:38-26; 18A:38-31; 18A:38-36	
NEW MEXICO	§§77-10-2; 77-10-6; 77-6-2	R74-11; R-72-15
NEW YORK	§§3205; 3208; 3233; 3202	CH 11, Sec. 101.1 -- 101.6; CH 11, Sec. 190.2
NORTH CAROLINA	§§115-166; 115-167; 115-168; 115-169	
NORTH DAKOTA	§§15-34.1-01; 15-34.1-03; 15-34.1-05; 34-07-01	Administrative Manual (1973), p. 161, 181
OHIO	§§3321.01; 3321.04; 3321.99	
OKLAHOMA	§10-105	Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976) p. 30, 62
OREGON	§§339.010; 339.020; 339.030; 339.115	
PENNSYLVANIA	§§13-1326; 13-1332; 13-1330; 13-1329; 13-1333	R11.12; R11.13; R11.31 -- R11.34; R11.41.; R12.6
RHODE ISLAND	§16-19-1	
SOUTH CAROLINA	§§21-752; 21-757; 21-757.1; 21-757.2	
SOUTH DAKOTA	§§13-27-1; 13-27-3; 13-27-4; 13-27-5; 13-28-1	R24:03:01:01(15)
TENNESSEE	§§49-1701 -- 49-1710	
TEXAS	§§21.032; 16.003; 4.25	Policies: 2304.2; 5101.1; 5102(4)
UTAH	§53-24-1	
VERMONT	§§16-1121; 16-1123; 16-1124; 16-1127	Reference Manual for State Board of Education in Vermont, p. 22
VIRGINIA	§§22-218; 22-218.2; 22.275.3; 22-275.4:1; 22-275.5; 22-275.4	
WASHINGTON	§§28A-27.010; 28A-27.100	
WEST VIRGINIA	§§18-8-1; 18-8-2	
WISCONSIN	§§118.14; 118.15	
WYOMING	§§21.1-48; 21.1-63(a); 21.1-51	
DIST. OF COL.	§§31-201; 31-202; 31-203; 31-207	R411.3

CURRICULUM

In all states the local school district must offer a curriculum prescribed by the state. The degree of control exercised by the education agency differs from state to state. In most states a local district must offer the curriculum devised by the state. In those states where districts retain some discretion, course offerings must still be chosen within state guidelines. Oftentimes the guideline is a specific legal requirement that the district must observe; for example, all schools must offer courses in American history and government. The statutes of nearly all states contain such requirements. In states where the choice of course offerings is left to the district, it is often limited by state board guidelines regulating the number, content, or quality of the courses.

Some states provide that a district must offer a specified number of courses. These directives of the state education agency are usually requirements for accreditation. Sanctions for noncompliance could include nonrecognition of the district or school and/or loss of state aid.

Description of Headings for Chart on Curriculum

Local Selection of Curriculum - the local district selects its curriculum offerings on the basis of the extent of authority delegated by the state.

1) Determined by State - The state decides the requirements for curriculum in the public schools. It acts through its legally constituted executive authority (usually the State Board of Education) or through an independent committee established to make decisions on curriculum.

2) Within State Guidelines - The state promulgates guidelines which the district must follow when it selects its curriculum.

Program Specifications

1) Minimum Number of Required Courses - The school must offer the stated number of required courses to comply with the standard.

2) Minimum Number of Electives- The school must offer the stated number of elective courses to comply with the standard.

3) Requirement for Accreditation - A school must offer the required number and subject matter of courses in order to receive or maintain its accreditation status.

4) Bilingual Education - The school program makes provision for bilingual education. Such programs are either mandatory (M) or discretionary (D).

Sanctions for Noncompliance - The local district faces loss of aid or accreditation status if it fails to comply with state standards or devise satisfactory course offerings of its own.

Curriculum - footnotes

(a) Massachusetts - on request of parent or guardian.

(b) Michigan - if guidelines for implementation are met.

(c) Minnesota - school submits detailed outlines for which curriculum guides are not available to commissioner.

(d) Rhode Island - mandatory if 20 or more pupils register for it.

(e) District of Columbia - Superintendent of Schools.

CURRICULUM

STATES	LOCAL SELECTION OF CURRICULUM			SECONDARY SCHOOLS: PROGRAM SPECIFICATIONS				SANCTIONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE
	Determined by State		Within State Guidelines	Minimum No. of Req'd Courses	Maximum No. of Electives	Req'mnt for Accredit	Bilingual Educ.	
	Executive Agency	Independent						
ALABAMA		x						
ALASKA	x						M	
ARIZONA	x						M	
ARKANSAS	x							
CALIFORNIA			x				M	
COLORADO			x				M	
CONNECTICUT	x						D	
DELAWARE	x							
FLORIDA	x		x					
GEORGIA	x							
HAWAII	x							
IDAHO			x					
ILLINOIS			x					
INDIANA			x				M	
IOWA			x	26				
KANSAS	x						D	
KENTUCKY	x		x					
LOUISIANA	x		x					
MAINE			x					
MARYLAND			x					
MASSACHUSETTS	x		x				(a)	
MICHIGAN			x				(b)	
MINNESOTA	(c)			1950 hrs.	1200 hrs.		D	x
MISSISSIPPI		x		12		x		
MISSOURI			x					
MONTANA	x							
NEBRASKA			x	18		x		
NEVADA	x		x					
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
NEW JERSEY	x		x					
NEW MEXICO	x		x	30			D	
NEW YORK	x		x			x	D	x
NORTH CAROLINA	x		x					x
NORTH DAKOTA			x			x		
OHIO			x					
OKLAHOMA			x	36				
OREGON	x		x			x		x
PENNSYLVANIA	x		x				M	
RHODE ISLAND			x				(d)	
SOUTH CAROLINA	x		x	40				
SOUTH DAKOTA	x		x					
TENNESSEE			x					
TEXAS			x					
UTAH	x		x					
VERMONT	x		x					
VIRGINIA			x					
WASHINGTON	x		x					
WEST VIRGINIA			x					
WISCONSIN	x		x					
WYOMING	x		x					
Dist. of Col.	(e)		x				M	

M-Mandatory
D-Discretionary

CURRICULUM CITATIONS

State	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§16-8-28	
ALASKA	§§14.14.200; 14.07.020; 14.30.400	R34.010 -- 34.090
ARIZONA	§§15.1021 -- 15.1022; 15-1097	R7-2-306(G)
ARKANSAS	§80-113	
CALIFORNIA	§§51210 -- 51213; 51220 -- 51227; 52161	R4311
COLORADO	§§22-32-109; 22-32-109.5; 22-24-102 -- 22-24-112; 22-24-109	2224-R-1.0 -- 2224-R-1.13; 22202-R-9.01 -- 22202-R-9.08
CONNECTICUT	§§10-4; 10-15; 10-17a	
DELAWARE	§122(b)(5)	
FLORIDA	§§230.03(3); 233.061	R6A-6.22
GEORGIA	§32-657(a)	R30-510
HAWAII	§24-12	
IDAHO	§33-18	R401.1
ILLINOIS	§27-1	
INDIANA	§§20-10.1-3-1; 20-10.1-4-1 -- 20-10.1-4-9; 20-10.1-5.5-2	R22-9(71-10); R13-3
IOWA	§257.25	R670-3.5
KANSAS	§§72-1101; 72-8205	
KENTUCKY	§156.160	
LOUISIANA	§17-125	Bulletin 741, p. 18; 84
MAINE	§§102 ss.16; 116	
MARYLAND	Art. 77 §55	
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 69 §1; Art. 71 §13	
MICHIGAN	§§380.1282; 380.1153	
MINNESOTA	§§126.07; 121.11	EDU 40 -- EDU 46(d)
MISSISSIPPI	§37-13-1	Bulletin 171, p. 20 -- 21
MISSOURI	§161.092	5 CSR 50-340(4)(G)(1)
MONTANA	§75-7503.1	
NEBRASKA	§79-312	R14-(7) -- 14-(9)
NEVADA	§385.110	
NEW JERSEY	§18A:4-34	R6:27-1.3
NEW MEXICO	§§77-2-2; 77-23-1 -- 77-23-6	R73-21
NEW YORK	§3204	CH 11, Sec. 100.1
NORTH CAROLINA	§115-11(14)	R2A.0001(9)(a); R2E.0101
NORTH DAKOTA	§15-29-08(4)	Administrative Manual 1973, pp. 134, 140, 158, 157
OHIO	§33301.07(d)	R3301-37-02
OKLAHOMA	§11-103	Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976), pp. 30, 35,53
OREGON	§326.051	R681-22-221
PENNSYLVANIA	§§21-2103; 15-1512	R5.24
RHODE ISLAND	§§16-1-4; 16-22-8	Standards for Rhode Island Elementary Schools, c. 1
SOUTH CAROLINA	§21.45(3)	R43-232; R43-234; R43-235
SOUTH DAKOTA	§13-8-39	R24:03:06:01
TENNESSEE	§§49-1901; 49-1902	Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards, 1976-77, p. 51-52, 83-89
TEXAS	§§11.24; 21.451	Policies, 2306.7, 3222.1 -- 3222.3
UTAH	§53-14-8	Utah State Board of Education Curriculum Plans 1975-81; Policies, Procedures, Practices (1976), pp. 5, 17 -- 19
VERMONT	§16-906	Reference Manual of State Board of Education in Vermont, pp. 17, 21
VIRGINIA	§22-233	Regulations of State Board of Education in Virginia, p. 1
WASHINGTON	§28A-04.120	R180-16 p. 6; R180-56 p.15
WEST VIRGINIA	§18-2-7	
WISCONSIN	§120.12	PI 13.04
WYOMING	§21.1-10	CH V, Sec. 1
DIST. OF COL.		R201.1; R702.1; R-402.13

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Extracurricular activities cover a wide range of nonacademic pursuits including such items as school organizations and athletic contests. In some states school districts are required to offer a program of extracurricular activities in elementary and/or secondary schools. This requirement is often one of the prerequisites to accreditation. A state education agency's requirements for extracurricular activities usually contains a general statement encouraging the school district to ensure broad student participation by providing a balanced program of activities.

Only a few states provide detailed regulations concerning minimum program specifications. Two states, Iowa and Kansas, require that each district submit its plan for extracurricular activities to the state education agency for approval. The activity most commonly subject to state regulations is participation in athletic events. In addition, many state legislatures have prohibited schools from allowing any secret societies or organizations.

Description of Headings for Chart on Extracurricular Activities

District Must Provide - The state requires that each district or school provide a program of extracurricular activities for elementary (E) or secondary (S) schools.

Detailed State Regulations - The state sets forth detailed requirements for a district or school's extracurricular activities.

State Approval Required - The state assumes a supervisory role for each district or school's extracurricular activities. The state may require that each activity be registered or its program content be approved.

Regulations for Athletic Competition - The state establishes certain guidelines for interscholastic contests. These guidelines might include requirements for game scheduling, transportation, insurance for players, etc.

Secret Societies Prohibited - The state prohibits any school from setting up any secret society or organization.

District Must Provide Facilities for Public Purposes - The state requires that the district allow school facilities to be used at the request of the community.

No Provision - The state has established no requirements for extracurricular activities.

Extracurricular Activities - footnotes

(a) New York - the Board of Education of each school district having a population of less than one million as well as an educational program beyond the sixth grade level shall make such regulations.

(b) New York - district board may prohibit.

(c) South Carolina - regulations for transportation to extracurricular activities.

Extracurricular Activities

STATES	DISTRICT MUST PROVIDE	PROGRAM SPECIFICATIONS					
		No Provisions	Detailed State Regulations	State Approval Required	Regulations for Athletic Competition	Secret Societies Prohibited	District Must Provide Facilies for Public Use
ALABAMA					x		
ALASKA		x					
ARIZONA		x					
ARKANSAS		x					
CALIFORNIA	ES						
COLORADO					x	x	
CONNECTICUT		x					
DELAWARE		x					
FLORIDA						x	
GEORGIA		x					
HAWAII		x					
IDAHO		x					
ILLINOIS	ES					x	
INDIANA	ES						
IOWA	S		x	x			
KANSAS	E			x	x		
KENTUCKY		x					
LOUISIANA	ES				x	x	
MAINE						x	
MARYLAND					x	x	
MASSACHUSETTS					x		
MICHIGAN			x		x	x	
MINNESOTA	S					x	
MISSISSIPPI						x	
MISSOURI	ES					x	
MONTANA						x	
NEBRASKA	ES				x	x	
NEVADA		x					
NEW HAMPSHIRE		x					
NEW JERSEY	ES				x	x	
NEW MEXICO					x		
NEW YORK			(a)			(b)	
NORTH CAROLINA					x		
NORTH DAKOTA	ES				x		
OHIO					x		
OKLAHOMA			x		x		
OREGON			x		x	x	
PENNSYLVANIA			x		x		
RHODE ISLAND					x		
SOUTH CAROLINA			(c)		x		
SOUTH DAKOTA		x					
TENNESSEE					x		
TEXAS						x	
UTAH							x
VERMONT		x					
VIRGINIA							x
WASHINGTON						x	
WEST VIRGINIA		x					
WISCONSIN		x					
WYOMING		x					
Dist. of Col.		x					

E-Elementary
S-Secondary

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES CITATIONS

State	Statutes	Regulations
ALASKA	§14-07-053	
CALIFORNIA	§§49020 -- 49023	
COLORADO	§22-1-117	2202-R9.09
FLORIDA	§232.39	
ILLINOIS	§31-4	Evaluation, Supervision and Recognition of Schools, 4-21.3
INDIANA	§20-10.1-8-1	R41-14 Sec. 7; R21-28 Sec. 5
IOWA	§280.13	R670-3.6(1-8)
KANSAS	§72-5311	R91-4-7
LOUISIANA	§§17:167; 17:2091	Bulletin 741, p. 7b
MAINE	§803	
MARYLAND		R13.07.04.01; R13.15.01.01 -- R13.15.01.12
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 71 §47	
MICHIGAN	§§380.1289; 380.1316	R340.83 -- R340.92; R340.101 -- 340.164; R340.241 -- R340.243
MINNESOTA	§§123.17; 123.38; 127.17	
MISSISSIPPI	§37-111-3	
MISSOURI	§171.141	5 CSR 50-340(2)(V)
MONTANA	§75-6312	
NEBRASKA		R11-(90); R14-(10)
NEW JERSEY	§18A:42-6	R6:29-6.2 -- R6:29-6.4
NEW MEXICO	§60-7-2	R73-1
NEW YORK	§2503-a	CH II, Sec. 172.2
NORTH CAROLINA	§115-35(d)	R2C.0300
NORTH DAKOTA		Administrative Manual 1973, p. 96, 141
OHIO	§3315.062	
OKLAHOMA		Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976), pp. 17, 68, 55, 41, 47
OREGON	§336.610	R581-21-046(4)
PENNSYLVANIA	§5-511	
RHODE ISLAND		Standards for Approval and Accreditation of Secondary Schools in Rhode Island, p. 18
SOUTH CAROLINA		R43-81; R43-245
TENNESSEE	§49-1915	
TEXAS	§4.20	Administrative Procedures, 2304.5.1
UTAH	§53.21-1	
WASHINGTON	§28A-04.120 (sub. 4)	R4200(D)

GRADE ORGANIZATION

Over three-fourths of the states have some provisions regarding grade organization. Among these states which deal with grade organization, about half do so through statutes and the rest by regulation. Some states use both.

In most states grade organization is decided by the local school board. This decision may be based on state guidelines for grade organization or it may be subject to the state education agency's approval. In Illinois, grade organization is entirely a local option.

In a majority of states, the local board determines the grade organization for the district based on the state's guidelines. These state guidelines will usually provide a variety of grade organizations from which the local agency may choose. A few states with established guidelines allow the local boards the option to choose a grade organization other than those recommended by the state. However, before adopting such a grade organization, the local board must obtain the approval of the state education agency.

Description of Headings for Chart on Grade Organization

Statute or Regulation - Grade organization requirements are covered by statutes (S) and/or regulations (R)

State Decisions - The state decides the grade organization for all district schools.

Local Decision

1) Within State Guidelines - A district chooses its grade organization from recommended patterns established by the state.

2) Upon State Approval - A district must obtain state approval before it adopts a grade organization which is not among the recommended patterns.

3) No State Restrictions - A district is free to adopt any grade organization.

Grade Organization

STATES	STATUTE AND/OR REGULATION	STATE DECISION	LOCAL DECISION			No Provisions
			Within State Guidelines	Upon State Approval	No State Restrictions	
ALABAMA	S			x		
ALASKA	S/R		x			
ARIZONA						x
ARKANSAS	S		x			
CALIFORNIA	S		x			
COLORADO						x
CONNECTICUT						x
DELAWARE						x
FLORIDA	S		x	x		
GEORGIA	S		x			
HAWAII	R		x			
IDAHO	S/R		x	x		
ILLINOIS	S				x	
INDIANA	S		x			
IOWA	R		x			
KANSAS	R		x			
KENTUCKY	S		x			
LOUISIANA	S			x		
MAINE	S			x		
MARYLAND						x
MASSACHUSETTS	S		x			
MICHIGAN	S/R		x			
MINNESOTA	S		x			
MISSISSIPPI	R	x				
MISSOURI	S/R		x			
MONTANA						x
NEBRASKA	R		x			
NEVADA	S/R	x				
NEW HAMPSHIRE	S		x			
NEW JERSEY	R		x			
NEW MEXICO	S		x			
NEW YORK	R		x			
NORTH CAROLINA	S		x			
NORTH DAKOTA	R		x			
OHIO	S		x			
OKLAHOMA	R		x			
OREGON	R		x			
PENNSYLVANIA	S		x			
RHODE ISLAND	R		x			
SOUTH CAROLINA	R		x			
SOUTH DAKOTA	R		x			
TENNESSEE	S/R		x			
TEXAS						x
UTAH						x
VERMONT	S					
VIRGINIA	R					
WASHINGTON	S/R					
WEST VIRGINIA						x
WISCONSIN	S		x			
WYOMING						x
Dis. of Col.	R		x			

GRADE ORGANIZATION CITATIONS

State	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§§16-3-14; 16-4-14; 16-8-29; 16-8-36	
ALASKA	§14.03.040	ROS.040
ARKANSAS	§80-113	
CALIFORNIA	§§37020--37026; 37100--37101	
FLORIDA	§230.03	
GEORGIA	§32-411.1	
HAWAII		R-44.1(c)
IDAHO	§33-302	R-403
ILLINOIS	§10-21.4(a)	
INDIANA	§20-10.1-3-1	
IOWA		R670-3.2(3-8)
KANSAS		R91-4-1(B)
KENTUCKY	§§158.100; 156.160	
LOUISIANA	§§17:125; 17:126	
MAINE	§102 ss 7	
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 71§4	
MICHIGAN	§380.1282	R390.1101
MINNESOTA	§121.11	
MISSISSIPPI		Bulletin 111, p.6
MISSOURI	§161.092	5 CSR 50-340(4)(G)(5)
NEBRASKA		R14(1)(h)--R14(1)(1)
NEVADA	§385.011	Pupil Accounting, Manual (1973), p.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	§189:25	
NEW JERSEY		R6:27-1.2
NEW MEXICO	§77-1-3	
NEW YORK		CH II, See 100.1(d)
NORTH CAROLINA	§115-35	
NORTH DAKOTA		Administrative Manual 1973, p. 155
OHIO	§3301.16	
OKLAHOMA		Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976), p.38, 44
OREGON		R581-22-221
PENNSYLVANIA	§§21-2103; 2-211	
RHODE ISLAND		Standards for Approval and Accreditation of Secondary Schools in Rhode Island, p.6
SOUTH CAROLINA		R43-234; 43-235
SOUTH DAKOTA		24:03:01:(23); 24:03:01:01(43); 24:03:01:01 (59)
TENNESSEE	§49-108	Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards - 1976-77, p. 56-57
VERMONT	§16-11(sub.4)	
VIRGINIA		Regulations of the State Board of Education of Virginia, p. 139-140
WASHINGTON	§28A-04.120	R180-16 p.5-6
WISCONSIN	§115.28	
DIST. OF COL.		R701.3; 701.8; 701.9

GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING PROGRAM

Most state education agencies have established regulations concerning guidance and counseling programs for school districts. A guidance program is usually designed to assess and support the individual student's academic, social and vocational needs. In many states both elementary and secondary schools must have a guidance program before they can become accredited, although some states require that only secondary schools have such a program.

Frequently the state establishes a pupil-to-staff ratio as part of the accreditation requirements. The average ratio for these states is approximately 450 students to each full-time counselor in secondary schools and 600 students to each counselor in elementary schools. Many states require that guidance personnel be certificated. (For greater detail see chart on Certification Requirements by Job Title.)

Normally, a state education agency which requires schools to have a guidance program will also establish requirements specifying the types of services that must be made available in the program. Only a few states do not set any program requirements. Approximately one-third of the state education agencies require the school districts to establish a testing program and keep records of students' progress. Many state's regulations specify that any guidance program must provide persons who are trained in giving career counseling. Only a few states require that guidance programs provide a guidance library for student use. Nine states require that the school or school district employ a staff psychologist.

Description of Headings for Chart on Guidance and Counseling Program

Statute or Regulation - Guidance and counseling requirements specified on this chart are covered by statutes (S) and/or regulations (R).

District Must Provide - The state requires (M) or recommends (D) that each school district provide a guidance program.

Requirement for Accreditation - Elementary or secondary schools must have a guidance and counseling program before they can be accredited.

Staff Requirements

1) Mandatory Certification - Any school with a guidance program must employ certificated counselors.
2) Students/full-time Counselors - Elementary and secondary schools must adhere to a certain ratio of students to each counselor. For states with different levels of accreditation the student to counselor ratio varies with each such level.

Program Specifications

1) State Approval - A school submits a plan for its guidance program to the state education agency before the program can be adopted.
2) Testing Program - The counseling office administers standard intelligence tests, reading tests, or other aptitude tests.
3) Cumulative Records - The counseling office keeps test scores, grades and other pertinent information that can be used to assess the progress of the individual student.
4) Career Guidance - The counseling office is equipped to provide career guidance.
5) Guidance Library - A guidance library is available for student use.
6) Provisions for a Psychologist - As a part of the guidance program the school may employ a staff psychologist.
7) Other - The state sets other program specifications.

Guidance and Counseling Program - footnotes

(a) California - mandatory guidance program only for continuation educational programs.

(b) Connecticut - vocational guidance

(c) Maryland - pupil services, such as guidance and counseling programs, may be found in Principles and Standards: Public Secondary Education in Maryland, not received before the publication of this study.

(d) New Jersey - program focuses on special education and the disadvantaged.

(e) South Carolina - grades five through twelve

(f) South Carolina - amount of time spent by counselor at school dependent on school population.

Guidance and Counseling Program

States	No Provisions	Statute and/or Regulation	District Must Provide	Req for Accredit		Staff Requirements				Program Specifications						
							Students/Full-Time Counselor									
				Elementary	Secondary	Mandatory Certification	Elementary	Secondary	Varies w/ Accred Program Level	State Approval	Testing Program	Cumulative Records	Career Guidance	Guidance Library	Provisions for Staff Psychologist	Other
ALABAMA	x															
ALASKA	x															
ARIZONA		S/R	M		x	x				x			x			
ARKANSAS	x															
CALIFORNIA		S	(a)										x			
COLORADO		S	D				1,000	450					x			
CONNECTICUT		S	D			x							(b)			
DELAWARE		S													D	
FLORIDA		S/R		x	x	x							x		x	
GEORGIA		R		x	x		400	400		x	x				x	
HAWAII	x															
IDAHO		R		x	x		250				x	x	x	x		
ILLINOIS		R				x										
INDIANA		S/R	M		x			500								
IOWA		R		x	x						x		x			
KANSAS		S/R	M		x	x				x			x			
KENTUCKY		R	M			x		300					x	x	x	
LOUISIANA		S	M	x	x			450		x					x	
MAINE	x															
MARYLAND		(c)														
MASSACHUSETTS		S	M	x									x			
MICHIGAN		S	D							x	x				D	
MINNESOTA		R	M	x	x								x			
MISSISSIPPI		R	M	x	x	x		500	x		x					
MISSOURI		R		x	x	x	1,500	65/hr.								
MONTANA		R		x	x	x		400						x		
NEBRASKA		R		x	x	x	450	450			x	x	x	x		
NEVADA	x															
NEW HAMPSHIRE	x															
NEW JERSEY		R				x							x			(d)
NEW MEXICO		R		x	x						x	x				
NEW YORK		S/R			x			-				x	x		x	
NORTH CAROLINA		R														
NORTH DAKOTA		R	M	x	x		800	500			x	x	x	x		
OHIO		R	M	x				500			x	x			x	
OKLAHOMA		R	M								x	x	x		x	
OREGON		R	M									x	x			
PENNSYLVANIA		R	M							x	x	x	x	x		
RHODE ISLAND		S/R	M		x			300		x						
SOUTH CAROLINA		R	M		(e)			(f)			x					
SOUTH DAKOTA		R	M	x	x			451								
TENNESSEE		R	M		x			600							x	
TEXAS		R	M	x	x						x					
UTAH		S	D													
VERMONT		R	M	x	x		300	300								
VIRGINIA	x															
WASHINGTON		R		x	x	x					x	x	x			
WEST VIRGINIA		R									x	x				
WISCONSIN		R		x	x	x									x	
WYOMING		R				x							x			
Dist of Col.		R				x							x			

M-Mandatory
D-Discretionary

GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING PROGRAM CITATIONS

State	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§§16-4-12; 16-9-24; 16-12-19	
ARIZONA	§§15-1199--15-1199.02	R7-2-306(H)
CALIFORNIA	§1760	R10530
COLORADO	§§22-8-101--22-8-108	2202-A-12.01; 2202-19-12.02; 2208-A-1.0--2208-R-5.0
CONNECTICUT	§10-21	R10-146-75
DELAWARE	§1321(e)(5)	
FLORIDA	§§233.066; 229.840	RGA-6.71; 6A-6.731
GEORGIA		50-810
IDAHO		Guidelines and Procedures for Junior High/Middle Schools, p.10,26
ILLINOIS		Evaluation, Supervision and Recognition of Schools, 5-4; 4-2.21
INDIANA	§20-1-1-6(d)(1)	R12-8; 21-29 (sec. 4)
IOWA		670-3.5(8); 670-3.5(12); 670-35(15)
KANSAS		91-2-4; 91-3-4
KENTUCKY	§§158.510--158.530	703-KAR-3:010; 703-KAR-3:020; 704-KAR-3:010; 701-KAR-1:010
LOUISIANA	§17:3001	Bulletin 741, p.75, 78, 79
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 71§46G	
MICHIGAN	§§340.828; 380.1251	R390.1303
MINNESOTA		EDU 4-b, EDU 40-b; EDU 40-c
MISSISSIPPI		Bulletin 171, p.18, 23
MISSOURI		5 CSR 50-340(4)(F)
MONTANA		R48-2.6(10)-S6160
NEBRASKA		R11-(28)(f); 11-(75); 11-(76)
NEW JERSEY		R6:42-1.1--6:42-3.4
NEW MEXICO		R70-20
NEW YORK	§§7602; 4605	CH II Sec. 100.1
NORTH CAROLINA		R2D.0202(b)
NORTH DAKOTA		Administrative Manual 1973, p.66-68, 147
OHIO		R3301-35-04(g); 3301-37-03(b); 3301-31-04(K)
OKLAHOMA		Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976) p. 22, 25, 42
OREGON		R581-22-254
PENNSYLVANIA		R7.3; 7.11; 7.13
RHODE ISLAND	§16-22-1	Standards for Approval and Accreditation of Secondary Schools in Rhode Island, p.17
SOUTH CAROLINA		R43-256
SOUTH DAKOTA		R24:02:03:20; 24:03:05:03
TENNESSEE		Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards - 1976-77, p.21, 25, 96, 99
TEXAS		Policies and Procedures - 3421
UTAH	§53-6-20	
VERMONT		Reference Manual of State Board of Education in Vermont, p.20
WASHINGTON		Bulletin 3-76, 180-84-015 p.3; 180-16 p.6
WEST VIRGINIA		R4200(c)
WISCONSIN		PI8.01(g); PI 11.16
WYOMING		State Board of Education Teacher Certification, Sec. 8(c)(1) Regulations, CH IV Sec. 19
DIST. OF COL.		License IX TSA-15

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

Normally it is the state education agency that specifies the number of credits needed for graduation from high school. Most states require that a student earn between 16 and 18 credits. State that have organized their high schools to include only grades 10 through 12 require completion of a lower number of credits for graduation. In some states students must pass a standardized test in addition to achieving the required credits. Four states, in regulating graduation requirements, give their local board the discretion of adding courses or credit requirements in addition to those set forth in the statute.

Description of Headings for Chart on High School Graduation Requirements

Total Credits Required - A pupil must earn a certain number of credits before he can graduate.

Total Electives - Of the number of credits required for graduation, a certain number is elective.

Pass Standardized Test - The state requires that the pupil pass a standardized test before she/he is awarded a diploma.

Local Requirements Option - The district board may impose additional requirements for graduation.

High School Graduation Requirements - footnotes

(a) Colorado - 18 units in 4-year schools; 14 units in grades 10 through 12.

(b) Colorado - tests may be given at the discretion of school district boards.

(c) Maryland - high school graduation requirements are located in Principles and Standards: Public Secondary Education in Maryland, not received before the publication of this study.

(d) Minnesota - at the discretion of the state board.

(e) New Jersey - credits calculated in semester hours.

(f) Utah - credits must be earned in grades 10 through 12.

High School Graduation Requirements

STATES	Total Credits Required	Total Electives	Pass Standardized Test	Local Requirements Option	No Provisions
ALABAMA					x
ALASKA					x
ARIZONA	16	8 1/2			
ARKANSAS					x
CALIFORNIA			Yes	Yes	
COLORADO	(a)		(b)		
CONNECTICUT					x
DELAWARE					x
FLORIDA	15	7			
GEORGIA					x
HAWAII	18	6			
IDAHO	18	6			
ILLINOIS	16		Yes		
INDIANA	16	8	Yes		
IOWA				Yes	
KANSAS	17	8			
KENTUCKY					x
LOUISIANA	20	10			
MAINE					x
MARYLAND	20(c)	6			
MASSACHUSETTS					x
MICHIGAN					x
MINNESOTA	15	7	(d)		
MISSISSIPPI	16	4			
MISSOURI	20	6			
MONTANA	16	6 1/2		Yes	
NEBRASKA	160 hrs.				
NEVADA	19	9 1/2			
NEW HAMPSHIRE					x
NEW JERSEY	92(e)				
NEW MEXICO					x
NEW YORK	16	7 1/2	Yes		
NORTH CAROLINA					x
NORTH DAKOTA	17	7		Yes	
OHIO					x
OKLAHOMA	18	10 1/2			
OREGON	21	10			
PENNSYLVANIA	16	4			
RHODE ISLAND	16	4			
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	9			
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	4			
TENNESSEE	18	9			
TEXAS					x
UTAH	15(f)				
VERMONT	16	8			
VIRGINIA					x
WASHINGTON	16	7 1/2			
WEST VIRGINIA					x
WISCONSIN	16				
WYOMING					x
Dist. of Col.	16 1/2	8 1/2			

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS CITATIONS

State	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§16-8-35	
ARIZONA		A7-2-302(E)(3)(b)
CALIFORNIA	§51224	R11520--11522
COLORADO	§22-32-109.5	R202-R-9.08
FLORIDA		RGA-1.95
HAWAII		R-29.3
IDAHO		R-401.2.5
ILLINOIS		Evaluation, Supervision and Recognition of Schools, 4-4.6
INDIANA	§20-10.1-12.1-1	R21-24(rule G-1)
IOWA	§280.14	
KANSAS		R91-2-6(E)
LOUISIANA		Bulletin 741, p.14, 45
MARYLAND		R13.03.01.02
MINNESOTA	§121.11	EDU 43
MISSISSIPPI		Bulletin 171, p.25
MISSOURI		5 CSR 50-340(2)(q)
MONTANA		R48-2.6(10)-S6120
NEBRASKA		R11-(45)
NEVADA		Nevada High School Graduation Requirements (1973), p.1
NEW JERSEY		RG: 27-1.4
NEW YORK		CH II Sec.103; CH II Sec. 100.1
NORTH DAKOTA		Administrative Manual 1973, p.163-164
OKLAHOMA		Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976) p.63
OREGON		R581-22-226
PENNSYLVANIA		R5.91(a)(1)
RHODE ISLAND		Standards for Approval and Accreditation of Secondary Schools in Rhode Island, p.9
SOUTH DAKOTA		R24:03:06:05
TENNESSEE		Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards - 1976-77, p.82
UTAH		Policies, Procedures, Practices (1976) p.18, 19
VERMONT		Reference Manual of State Board of Education in Vermont, p.17, 22B
WASHINGTON		R180-56-061
WISCONSIN		R5.02
Dist. of Col.		R414.6

INDIVIDUAL PUPIL RECORDS

In every state, either the state legislature or the department of education has developed provisions pertaining to the maintenance of records on individual pupils. Customarily, a state statute will mandate each school to collect records and will authorize the state education agency to develop regulations concerning those records. Those regulations cover a wide range of administrative areas, such as what the records shall contain, who shall keep the records, and who has access to them.

In general, most states require that a pupil's records contain biographical and attendance information. Over half the states also require that a pupil's records contain the results of aptitude tests and health examinations. In addition, many states permit the local record-keeping agency to establish other categories of information that may be kept for each pupil.

In most cases, the school has responsibility for maintaining record files; however, some states place that responsibility on the school district.

Almost all the state education agencies have developed regulations concerning access to a pupil's records. Many states permit both the student and her/his parents to inspect the records. Some states go a step further and grant the student or her/his parents discretionary authority over who may see the records. A few states have regulations specifically granting records access to any law enforcement agency or investigative body.

Many of the states have established regulations covering the permanence of records. Often a state will require that a copy of records be transferred with a student who moves to another school district.

Description of Headings for Chart on Individual Pupil Records

Statute and/or Regulation - The state requires that the school keep individual pupil records by statute and/or regulation.

Contents of Records

1) Biographical - This category included basic biographical information such as age, address, etc.

2) Attendance - This category includes a record of each pupil's attendance.

3) Testing - Testing information includes records of scores on intelligence and aptitude tests.

4) Health - Health records include information on school-conducted examinations, immunizations, infirmary visits, etc.

5) Local Discretion - The state explicitly grants the district the discretion to keep additional information.

Custodian of Records - The state requires that the district office and/or each school shall keep copies of each pupil's record.

Access to Records - These columns indicate both who has access to records and who controls access to records.

1) Discretion of: Local School - The local school determines who can see a pupils record. Parent - Student - An X indicates that a parent or pupil has discretion over who sees the records.

2) All Interested Persons - All interested persons have access to a pupil's records.

3) Professional Staff - The professional staff (teachers and administrators) has access to a pupil's records.

4) Law Enforcement Agency - The state requires that the school release records to a law enforcement agency.

5) Confidentiality Provisions - The state either requires that certain information remain confidential or requires that the district board develop regulations concerning confidentiality.

Permanence of Records

1) Mandatory Updating - A school or district must update all pupil information.

2) Provisions for Correction - Some mechanism is provided whereby a pupil's records can be corrected if they contain errors.

3) Copy of Records Transferred - If a pupil transfers to another school, district, or state, the school must forward copies of her/his records.

4) Files Destroyed - The state requires that a pupil's records be destroyed a certain number of years after a pupil's graduation or transfer to another school.

5) Kept Indefinitely - The state requires that pupil records be kept indefinitely.

Individual Pupil Records - footnotes

(a) Maryland - further pupil record information contained in Maryland Pupil Data System - Manual for Instruction, not received before publication of this Study

(b) Delaware - if the student is 14 years old or older.

(c) Delaware - duly authorized agent of the federal government

(d) Georgia - all rights to records accorded to parents shall be accorded to pupils at age 18.

(e) Georgia - student academic records are to be kept for a period of at least 70 years.

Individual Pupil Records

States	Statute	Regulation	Contents of Records					Custodian of Records	
			Biographical	Attendance	Testing	Health	Local Discretion	District Officer	Local School
ALABAMA	S						X		X
ALASKA	S	R	X	X	X	X	X		
ARIZONA	S	R			X			X	X
ARKANSAS	S			X				X	X
CALIFORNIA	S	R	X	X	X	X		X	
COLORADO	S	R		X	X	X			X
CONNECTICUT	S	R				X			X
DELAWARE	S		X	X	X	X			X
FLORIDA	S	R	X	X	X	X			X
GEORGIA	S	R		X		X			X
HAWAII		R		X	X				
IDAHO		R			X				X
ILLINOIS	S	R	X	X	X				
INDIANA	S			X		X			X
IOWA	S	R	X	X	X	X			X
KANSAS	S		X	X	X	X			X
KENTUCKY	S	R	X	X	X	X		X	X
LOUISIANA	S	R	X	X	X	X		X	X
MAINE	S	R	X	X					X
MARYLAND	S	(a)	X			X			X
MASSACHUSETTS	S		X	X				X	X
MICHIGAN	S	R	X	X		X		X	X
MINNESOTA	S	R	X	X		X		X	
MISSISSIPPI	S	R	X	X	X	X			X
MISSOURI	S	R	X	X		X			X
MONTANA		R	X	X	X			X	X
NEBRASKA	S	R		X	X				X
NEVADA	S			X	X				X
NEW HAMPSHIRE	S	R		X		X		X	
NEW JERSEY	S	R			X	X	X		X
NEW MEXICO	S	R	X		X	X	X	X	X
NEW YORK	S	R	X	X		X			X
NORTH CAROLINA	S	R	X	X	X		X		X
NORTH DAKOTA		R	X	X	X	X	X		X
OHIO	S	R	X	X	X	X		X	X
OKLAHOMA	S	R	X	X	X	X			X
OREGON	S	R	X	X	X				X
PENNSYLVANIA	S	R	X	X	X	X		X	X
RHODE ISLAND	S	R	X	X		X			X
SOUTH CAROLINA	S	R	X	X	X				
SOUTH DAKOTA	S	R		X	X	X			
TENNESSEE	S	R	X	X					
TEXAS	S		X	X					
UTAH	S	R		X		X			
VERMONT	S	R	X	X	X	X			
VIRGINIA	S	R	X	X		X			
WASHINGTON	S			X		X			X
WEST VIRGINIA	S			X				X	
WISCONSIN	S		X	X					X
WYOMING	S	R	X	X	X	X			X
Dist. of Col.	S	R	X	X	X				X

Individual Pupil Records

STATES	ACCESS TO RECORDS							PERMANENCE OF RECORDS				
	DISCRETION OF:			All Interested Persons	Professional Staff	Law Enforcement Agency	Confidentiality Provision	Mandatory Up Dating	Provisions for Correction	Copy of Records Transferred	Files Destroyed	Kept Indefinitely
	Local School	Parent	Student									
ALABAMA										x		x
ALASKA	x				x					x		x
ARIZONA		x			x	x			x			
ARKANSAS												
CALIFORNIA		x	x		x		x		x	x		x
COLORADO	x											
CONNECTICUT	x											
DELAWARE		x	(b)			(c)				x		
FLORIDA		x			x			x		x		
GEORGIA		x	(d)		x					x		(e)
HAWAII		x	x		x	x	x			x		
IDAHO					x							
ILLINOIS		x	x		x		x					
INDIANA	x											
IOWA	x			x						x		x
KANSAS												
KENTUCKY					x			x		x		
LOUISIANA		x			x				x	x		
MAINE	x				x			x				
MARYLAND		x			x		x			x		x
MASSACHUSETTS	x											
MICHIGAN												
MINNESOTA			x					x	x			x
MISSISSIPPI					x		x			x		x
MISSOURI							x			x		
MONTANA												
NEBRASKA		x								x		
NEVADA												
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
NEW JERSEY	x				x	x	x					
NEW MEXICO	x	x	x		x	x	x					
NEW YORK	x				x							
NORTH CAROLINA	x											
NORTH DAKOTA							x	x				
OHIO		x	x									
OKLAHOMA		x					x	x	x	x		
OREGON		x	x		x		x			x		
PENNSYLVANIA		x	x				x	x	x			
RHODE ISLAND							x					
SOUTH CAROLINA							x					
SOUTH DAKOTA												
TENNESSEE	x	x								x		
TEXAS	x	x	x	x	x							
UTAH												
VERMONT												
VIRGINIA		x	x		x	x	x			x		x
WASHINGTON	x				x							
WEST VIRGINIA	x				x							
WISCONSIN					x							
WYOMING		x	x		x		x	x			x	
Dist. of Col.		x	x		x	x	x					

INDIVIDUAL PUPIL RECORDS CITATIONS

State	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§§16-8-31; 16-4-15; 16-9-29; 16-11-10; 16-12-13; 16-28-7; 16-28-9	
ALASKA	§14.48.060	Administrative Manual #2.3
ARIZONA	§§15-151--15-154	R7-2-301(G)(2)
ARKANSAS	§80-1215	
CALIFORNIA	§§46000; 49061; 49069; 49076; 49068; 49067; 49073; 49076	R400--R450
COLORADO	§22-1-116	2202-R-12.04
CONNECTICUT	§§10-206; 10-15b	R10-212a-2
DELAWARE	§4111	
FLORIDA	§§232.021; 232.023; 232.03; 232.031	RGA-1.955
GEORGIA	§32-1020	R40-2110; 40-200; 40-4300
HAWAII		R-31.0; 50.1--50.14
IDAHO		Guidelines and Procedures for Junion High/Middle Schools, p.36
ILLINOIS	§§24-18, 22-14	Rules and Regulations to Govern Student Records
INDIANA	§§20-8.1-7-9; 20-8.1-3-22	
IOWA	§299.7	R670-3.3(10); 570-3.3(11)
KANSAS	§§72-5203; 72-5213- 72-1111	
KENTUCKY	§159.160--159.170	704 KAR 4:020 (sec.3)
LOUISIANA	§§17:229; 17-2112	Bulletin 741, p.1, 2, 4, 74, 93, 99
MAINE	§961	
MARYLAND	Art. 77§94	R13.07.05.01
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 72§2	
MICHIGAN	§§380.1177; 380.1571; 380.1576--380.1578	R325.352
MINNESOTA	§121.11	EDU 7, EDU 140C
MISSISSIPPI	§§37-15-1; 37-15-3	Bulletin 171, p.7
MISSOURI	§§167.081; 171.151	5 CSR 50-340(2)(J)
MONTANA		R48-2.6(2)-S6030
NEBRASKA	§79-207	R14-(13)
NEVADA		Pupil Accounting Manual (1973) p.6, 7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	§§132:16; 189:38	
NEW JERSEY	§18A:36-19	R6:27-1.10; 6:29-3.1; 6:29-4.4
NEW MEXICO	§12-3-4.4	R72-6; 70-20
NEW YORK	§§905; 3211; 3222	CH II Sec. 104
NORTH CAROLINA	§§115-165; 115-166	R2C.0203(g)
NORTH DAKOTA		Administrative Manual 1973, p. 58-62
OHIO	§§33.01; 25.06; 37.03; 3317.021	R3301-37-03(c); 3301-37-03(d)
OKLAHOMA	§10-103	Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976), p.15
OREGON	§§336.185--136.215	R581-22-258
PENNSYLVANIA	§§15-1531; 15-1532; 15-1533; 13-1332	R12.12; 12.31
RHODE ISLAND	§16-12-4	Educational Program Development, p.4-42 Educational Programs for very Young Children p.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	§21-764	R43-273; 43-277
SOUTH DAKOTA	§13-27-15	R24:03:04:10; 24:03:08:01
TENNESSEE	§§49-1717; 49-1307(3)	Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards - 1976-77, p.75, 80
TEXAS	§21.251	
UTAH	§53-6-12	R16-1422
VERMONT	§14-1422	Reference Manual for State Board of Education in Vermont, p. 7
VIRGINIA	§§22-275.8; 22-248; 22-275.26	Regulations for State Board of Education of Virginia, p. 75, 85
WASHINGTON	§§28A-27.040; 28A-31.040	

State	Statutes	Regulations
WEST VIRGINIA	§18-8-6	
WISCONSIN	§§118.18; 115.30	
WYOMING	§21.1-52	CHX Sec. 11; CHXV Sec. 1; CHXVI Sec. 1; CHXVII Sec. 1; CHXVIII Sec. 1; CH /I/ Sec. 2; Appendix C Sec. 9-692.3(d)(8)
DIST. OF COL.	§31-205	R402.7; 440.1--440.9: 703.8; 703.2; 443.1

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

In most of the states that have in-service training programs, the training takes place at the district level. Most of the states have developed statutes and/or regulations dealing with training programs. However, this figure is deceptive since many of these district programs apply to teachers in certain subject areas only. The net result is that very few states have a broad and well-developed program of in-service training.

Although some states have a defined training program, only a few discuss teachers' attendance requirements at these programs. In only a very few states are there regulations requiring all teachers to attend training sessions. In two states the district board selects the teachers who must attend a training session.

Description of Headings for Chart on In-Service Training

Statutory Requirements for In-Service Training - The legislature requires that the state education agency or the district provide in-service training.

Annual District Conference - The state requires that each district sponsor an annual training conference which is customarily held at the beginning of each school year.

District Must Provide Training - Besides the annual conference, the State requires that the district provide other in-service training.

District Selects Teachers for Training - When a district sets up a training program, the district also selects those teachers who must participate in the training.

All Teachers Must Attend Training - When a district sets up a training program, all teachers must attend.

In-Service Training - footnotes

(a) Arizona - State Board of Education provides training at the request of the school district.

(b) Arkansas, Louisiana, Wyoming - in-service training for special education programs.

(c) Connecticut - in-service training for alcohol and drug education program.

(d) Idaho - district school board may establish requirements.

(e) Iowa - determined by the education agency administration.

(f) Mississippi - The school district shall have a policy which ensures continuous professional growth for all teachers.

(g) New Mexico - provided by district with state approval.

(h) New Mexico - degree credit allowable to teachers that participate.

(i) North Dakota - Teachers must earn a minimum of two semester hours at the graduate level or attend four approved conferences or workshops.

(j) Oregon - training for accident prevention.

(k) Pennsylvania - for vocational education personnel.

INSERVICE TRAINING

STATES	STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS FOR IN-SERVICE TRAINING	ANNUAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE	DISTRICT MUST PROVIDE TRAINING	DISTRICT SELECTS TEACHERS FOR TRAINING	ALL TEACHERS MUST ATTEND TRAINING	NO PROVISIONS
ALABAMA		M	x		x	
ALASKA	x					
ARIZONA	(a)					
ARKANSAS	(b)					
CALIFORNIA	x		x			
COLORADO	x		x		x	
CONNECTICUT	(c)					
DELAWARE						x
FLORIDA	x	D				
GEORGIA					x	
HAWAII						x
IDAHO	(d)					
ILLINOIS	x				x	
INDIANA	x			x		
IOWA	(e)					
KANSAS						x
KENTUCKY	x	D				
LOUISIANA	(b)					
MAINE	x					
MARYLAND	x					
MASSACHUSETTS						x
MICHIGAN	x		x			
MINNESOTA	x					
MISSISSIPPI			(f)			
MISSOURI	x		x			
MONTANA	x					
NEBRASKA	x		x			
NEVADA		M	x			
NEW HAMPSHIRE						x
NEW JERSEY	x	D	x			
NEW MEXICO		D	(g)		(h)	
NEW YORK	x	M	x			
NORTH CAROLINA	x				x	
NORTH DAKOTA	x	(i)		x		
OHIO	x				x	
OKLAHOMA						x
OREGON	(j)					
PENNSYLVANIA	(k)	D				
RHODE ISLAND						x
SOUTH CAROLINA		M				
SOUTH DAKOTA			x			
TENNESSEE		M	x			
TEXAS						x
UTAH						x
VERMONT						x
VIRGINIA	x	D	D			
WASHINGTON	x					
WEST VIRGINIA	x					
WISCONSIN						x
WYOMING	(b)					
Dist. of Col.						x

M-Mandatory
D-Discretionary

IN - SERVICE TRAINING CITATIONS

State	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§§16-23-7--16-23-16	
ALASKA		Administrative Manual 3.2
ARIZONA		R7-2-302(b)(II)
ARKANSAS	§80-2108	
CALIFORNIA	§§44570--44578; 44580	R13027
COLORADO	§22-60-108	2260-R-15.01(3)
CONNECTICUT	§10-220a	
FLORIDA	§§229.807; 236.0811	R6A-5.72
GEORGIA	§32-652(a)	R50-1011
IDAHO	§33-1220	
ILLINOIS	§§3-14.9; 24-3	Evaluation, Supervision, and Recognition of Schools, 4-2.4(a)
INDIANA	§20-6.1-2-1	Administrative Handbook, 12-4; 23-2; 21-29; 21-48 (Sec. 2-r)
IOWA	§272.1	R670.3.7(1-2)
KENTUCKY	§§156.095; 158.070	704 KAR 15:050
GEORGIA	§17:85	Bullerin 741, p.97
MAINE	§102 as 3	
MARYLAND		R13.06.01.04
MICHIGAN	§380.1157	
MINNESOTA	§136.036	
MISSISSIPPI	§37-3-21	Bullerin 171, p.14
MISSOURI		5 CSR 50-340(2)(a)
MONTANA	§75-7506	R48-2.38(1)(b)
NEBRASKA	§79-304	R14(18)
NEVADA	§§391.280; 391.290	
NEW JERSEY		RG:56-1.5
NEW MEXICO		R73-5
NEW YORK	§2215(2)	
NORTH CAROLINA	§115-46	R2H.0403
NORTH DAKOTA	§15-38-15	Administrative Manual 1973, p.100
OHIO		R3301-35-04(K); 3301-37-01(z)
OREGON		R581-22-284
PENNSYLVANIA	§1871	R6.53
SOUTH CAROLINA	§31-70	
SOUTH DAKOTA		R24:03:01:01(34)
TENNESSEE		Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards - 1976-77, p.51-52
VIRGINIA		Regulations for State Board of Education in Virginia, p.55-60
WASHINGTON	§71.100	
WEST VIRGINIA	§18-5-13(Sab.8)	
WYOMING		CHX Sec. 10

LIBRARIES

Almost all states have established some requirements concerning school libraries. Most state education agencies require that each elementary and secondary school have a library as a part of its educational resources. A few states require libraries only in schools which exceed a certain enrollment. Some states do not require elementary schools to maintain libraries and place requirements only at the secondary school level. Many states which have library requirements also require that those libraries be staffed by certificated librarians.

Several states have set up minimum standards for each library's book collection. These state regulations will normally specify both a minimum collection requirement and a minimum per pupil requirement. These two minimum requirements generally vary with the size of the school so that the larger the school's enrollment, the larger its book collection requirements.

Several states have established standards for the library's acquisitions. State acquisition standards usually require that each library have a certain distribution of books in its minimum collection, that is, a certain percentage should be reference works, fiction titles, nonfiction titles, and so on. A few state standards are of such detail as to require specific book titles.

Besides these book collection requirements many states have regulations requiring school libraries to acquire and maintain other specific items. Many states require the library collection to include a special number of magazine and newspaper subscriptions. These same states also require that libraries possess instructional aides such as audio-visual equipment. Ten states specify the floor space to be utilized for school libraries.

To ensure for the continued maintenance of school libraries, several states have set minimum annual expenditure requirements for libraries.

Description of Headings for Chart on Libraries

School Libraries Mandatory

1) By School - The state requires that each elementary school (E) and/or each secondary school (S) provide library services.

2) By District - The state requires that each district provide library services.

State Must Prescribe Regulations - The legislature requires by statute that the state education agency prescribe regulations concerning the use and availability of libraries.

Required Book Collection in Secondary Schools

1) Minimum per School - A school is required to have a certain minimum number of books in its collection.

2) Minimum per Pupil - A library is required to have a certain minimum number of books per pupil.

3) State Acquisition Requirements - The state establishes requirements for the acquisition of book collections. These requirements usually include a list of essential reference works and distribution requirements for types of books.

Other Requirements

1) Trained Librarian - Elementary schools (E) and/or secondary schools (S) are required to have a certificated librarian.

2) Nonbook Collection - The state establishes requirements for instructional materials other than books, such as periodicals and newspapers.

3) Instructional Equipment - The state establishes requirements for instructional equipment such as audio-visual equipment.

4) Space - The state educational agency establishes requirements for library space.

Minimum Annual Expenditure - A school or district must meet certain minimum annual expenditure requirements.

Libraries - footnotes

(a) Arkansas, Missouri, Montana, New York, Vermont - varies with school size.

(b) Louisiana - Bulletin 1134 concerning library materials not received before the publication of this study.

(c) Maryland - further information on libraries to be found in "The Maryland State Plan for Making Available School Library Resources and Other Instructional Materials", not received before the publication of this study.

(d) New Jersey - library facilities shall be "adequate".

(e) South Carolina - number of volumes per pupil varies with class designation: Grades 1 through 3, ten volumes; Grades 4 through 8, eight volumes; Grades 9 through 12, six volumes.

LIBRARIES

STATES	NO PROVISIONS	SCHOOL LIBRARIES MANDATORY		STATE MUST PRESCRIBE REGULATION	REQUIRED BOOK COLLECTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS			OTHER REQUIREMENTS				MINIMUM ANNUAL EXPENDITURE
		By School	By District		Minimum Per School	Minimum Per Pupil	State Acquisition Requirements	Trained Librarian	Non-book Collection	Instructional Equipment	Space	
ALABAMA		S										
ALASKA				x								
ARIZONA	x											
ARKANSAS	x											
CALIFORNIA			ES	x					x	x		
COLORADO			ES	x	11,900(a)	10		ES	x	x		
CONNECTICUT				x								
DELAWARE	x											
FLORIDA			ES	x								
GEORGIA				x			x		x	x		x
HAWAII				x								
IDAHO		S	E	x	2,400						x	
ILLINOIS		S		x								
INDIANA		ES		x				ES	x	x		
IOWA		S		x			x	S	x	x		x
KANSAS		ES			1,200	10		ES	x	x		x
KENTUCKY				x								
LOUISIANA		ES		(b)				ES				
MAINE							x					
MARYLAND			ES	(c)								
MASSACHUSETTS	x											
MICHIGAN			ES	x					x	x		
MINNESOTA		ES		x			x	ES	x	x	x	
MISSISSIPPI		ES		x	500	4	x	S	x	x		x
MISSOURI		ES		x	4,500(a)	10	x	ES	x	x		x
MONTANA			ES	x	9,600(a)			S	x	x	x	x
NEBRASKA		ES			1,600			ES	x	x	x	
NEVADA		ES					x					
NEW HAMPSHIRE	x											
NEW JERSEY		ES		(d)								
NEW MEXICO		ES					x		x	x	x	
NEW YORK			ES	x	3,000(a)							x
NORTH CAROLINA	x											
NORTH DAKOTA		ES		x	3,500	10	x	ES	x	x	x	x
OHIO		ES			10,000	2	x	ES	x	x	x	x
OKLAHOMA		ES			2,000	10		ES	x	x	x	x
OREGON		ES										
PENNSYLVANIA		ES			10,000	10		ES	x	x		x
RHODE ISLAND		ES										
SOUTH CAROLINA		ES				(e)		ES	x	x		
SOUTH DAKOTA				x					x	x		
TENNESSEE		ES				12		ES				
TEXAS		ES										
UTAH		ES		x			x					
VERMONT		S			3,500(a)	1	x	S	x	x	x	
VIRGINIA		ES					x	S				x
WASHINGTON		ES						ES	x	x	x	
WEST VIRGINIA	x											
WISCONSIN		ES						ES	x	x		
WYOMING	x											
Dist. of Col.		ES		x								x

E-Elementary
S-Secondary

LIBRARIES CITATIONS

State	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§§16-21-1--16-21-3; 16-11-23	
ALASKA	§§14-56-010--14-56-180	
CALIFORNIA	§§18100; 18101; 18110; 18111	R16035--16036
COLORADO	§24-90-117	2202-A-11.06--2202-R-11.09; 2202-R-1302
CONNECTICUT	§10-28a	
FLORIDA	§233.29	
GEORGIA	§32-626a	R60-310--60-320
HAWAII	§26-12	
IDAHO	§33-512	Guidelines and Procedures for Junion High/Middle Schools, p.31 Accreditation Standards and Procedures for Secondary Schools, p.9
ILLINOIS	§§2-3-25; 10-22.7	R4-2.18
INDIANA	§§20-10.1-1-12; 20-1-1-6	Administrative Handbook, 21-27.1 (rule G-4); 21-29 (rule G-4, Sec. 3)
IOWA		R670-2.4(5); 670-2.10; 670-2.13(1); 670-2.15
KANSAS		R91-2-7(c); 91-3-7
KENTUCKY		704 KAR 2:010
LOUISIANA		Bulletin 741, p.75, 81
MAINE	§5104	
MARYLAND	Art. 77 §162	
MICHIGAN	§§380.1451--380.1455; 380.1264	
MINNESOTA	§§134.01--134.19	EDU 6; 32a; 40b, c, d
MISSISSIPPI		Bulletin 171, p.17, 24, 15, 16
MISSOURI		5 CSR 50-340.030(2)(a); 5 CSR 50-340(15)(A); 5 CSR 50-340(4)(c)(1)
MONTANA	§§75-7517; 75-7511	R48-2.6(10)-S6110; 48-2.6(10)-S6140
NEBRASKA		R11-(28)(g); 11(52)--11-(62); 14-(19); 14-(22); 11-(79)--11-(84)
NEVADA	§385.240	
NEW JERSEY		R6:27-1.8
NEW MEXICO	§§73-6-32--73-6-34	
NEW YORK	§1604(7)	CH II Sec. 91.1
NORTH DAKOTA		Administrative Manual 1973, p. 81-91
OHIO		R3301-35-05(I); 3301-35-05(J); 3301-35-04(E)
OKLAHOMA		Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976) p. 24, 31, 37, 41, 66
OREGON		R581-22-268
PENNSYLVANIA		RS.33; 5.32; 5.31
RHODE ISLAND	§16-1-4(g)	
SOUTH CAROLINA	§§21-471; 21-473	R43-253
SOUTH DAKOTA	§§14-4-12; 14-4-14	
TENNESSEE		Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards - 1976-77, p. 92-93
TEXAS		Policies and Procedures, 3311.1; 3322.2
UTAH	§§53-6-20; 53-2-14	
VERMONT		Reference Manual for State Board of Education in Vermont, p.18, 21
VIRGINIA	§22-163	Regulations for State Board of Education in Virginia, p. 71-73
WASHINGTON		R180-16 p.6; 180-46 p.1
WISCONSIN		PI 8.01(1)
Dist. of Col.		R701.2(g)

PROMOTION REQUIREMENTS

Very few states have developed promotion requirements. In those that have requirements, most are found in regulations rather than statutes. Of the states that have requirements only one has quantifiable criteria for promotion. In some other states the promotion requirements are based on a more subjective standard.

Description of Headings for Chart on Promotion Requirements

Statute or Regulation - Statutes (S) and /or regulations (R) cover the state's promotion requirements.

Minimum Attendance - A student must attend school a certain number of days during a calendar year if she/he is to be promoted.

Pass Standardized Test - The state requires that a student pass a standardized test before she/he is promoted.

Other - Some states have additional requirements which are specified in a footnote.

Promotion Requirements - footnotes

(a) Colorado, Massachusetts - county board shall determine.

(b) Oregon - may be locally determined

PROMOTION REQUIREMENTS

STATES	STATUTE OR REGULATION	NO PROVISIONS	MINIMUM ATTENDANCE (in days)	PASS STANDARDIZED TEST	OTHER
ALABAMA		x			
ALASKA	R				x
ARIZONA	R				x
ARKANSAS		x			
CALIFORNIA		x			
COLORADO	S			(a)	
CONNECTICUT	S			x	
DELAWARE		x			
FLORIDA	R				x
GEORGIA		x			
HAWAII	R				x
IDAHO		x			
ILLINOIS		x			
INDIANA		x			
IOWA		x			
KANSAS	R				x
KENTUCKY		x			
LOUISIANA		x			
MAINE	S				x
MARYLAND	(a)				
MASSACHUSETTS		x			
MICHIGAN		x			
MINNESOTA		x			
MISSISSIPPI	R				x
MISSOURI		x			
MONTANA		x			
NEBRASKA		x			
NEVADA		x			
NEW HAMPSHIRE		x			
NEW JERSEY		x			
NEW MEXICO		x			
NEW YORK		x			
NORTH CAROLINA		x			
NORTH DAKOTA	R		160		
OHIO	R				x
OKLAHOMA	R				x
OREGON					(b)
PENNSYLVANIA		x			
RHODE ISLAND		x			
SOUTH CAROLINA		x			
SOUTH DAKOTA		x			
TENNESSEE		x			
TEXAS		x			
UTAH		x			
VERMONT	R				x
VIRGINIA		x			
WASHINGTON		x			
WEST VIRGINIA		x			
WISCONSIN		x			
WYOMING		x			
Dist. of Col.	R				x

PROMOTION REQUIREMENTS CITATIONS

	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§§16-8-35; 16-9-19	
ALASKA		R39.030
ARIZONA		R7-2-301(F)(2)(1); 7-1-201(B)(9)(c)
COLORADO	§22-32-109.5	
CONNECTICUT	§10-14g	
FLORIDA		R6A-1.941
HAWAII		R-29.1--R-29.3
KANSAS		R91-2-6; 91-4-2
MAINE	§859	
MARYLAND	Art. 77§81	R13.03.02.06(B)
MISSISSIPPI		Bulletin 171, p.19
NORTH DAKOTA		Administrative Manual 1973, p.161
OHIO		R3301-35-02
OKLAHOMA		Annual Bulletin for Elementary Secondary Schools (1976), p.31
OREGON		R581-22-231; 581-22-236
VERMONT		Reference Manual for State Board of Education in Vermont, p. 22E--23
Dist. of Col.		R413.2

PUPIL LOAD - CLASS SIZE
FOR AN INDIVIDUAL TEACHER

The pupil load requirements place a maximum ceiling on the number of hours a teacher may be required to conduct class, and/or sets a maximum on the number of pupils a teacher can be required to supervise. In many states this is a topic for collective bargaining. In those states which have set standards regulating the maximum teaching schedule, a teacher would normally be expected to conduct five classes per day with approximately one additional hour for preparation. In most instances a teacher would be required to supervise 150 students, but some place the maximum number at 180 students.

Individual class size varies from 27 to 35 students with the norm being 30. Most states which regulate class size make exceptions for specialized instruction, such as music, typing and physical education, where individualized instruction may be either more or less important.

Description of Headings for Chart on Pupil Load - Class Size for An Individual Teacher

Maximum Teaching Schedule - The state sets a limit on the number of hours a teacher is permitted to teach each week.

Teacher's Maximum Pupil Load - The state sets a limit on the number of pupils a teacher is to teach each day.

Class Size in Secondary School

1) Maximum - The number of pupils in a regular or laboratory classroom may not exceed a certain number.

2) Minimum - No class may have an enrollment of fewer than a certain number of students.

Size Requirements for Multi-grade Classrooms - The state sets forth size requirements for classrooms that contain more than one grade level.

Pupil Load - Class Size - footnotes

(a) California - a full-time speech and hearing teacher of handicapped minors shall teach no more than 90 such pupils in one week.

(b) Connecticut - class size for teachers in special education varies from 8 to 18 students.

(c) Massachusetts - class size for kindergarten is 25 students.

(d) Minnesota - maximum assignment is five periods of a six-period day or six periods of a seven or eight period day.

(e) Minnesota - average pupils per day, per teacher, per week.

(f) New Jersey - class size shall be "reasonably limited" for teacher to attend to the individual needs of students.

(g) Vermont - except in English when limit is 100.

Pupil Load - Class Size

STATES	MAXIMUM TEACHING SCHEDULE	TEACHER'S MAXIMUM PUPIL LOAD PER DAY	CLASS SIZE IN SECONDARY SCHOOL			SIZE REQUIREMENTS FOR MULTI-GRADE CLASSROOMS	NO PROVISIONS
			MAXIMUM		Minimum		
			Regular	Lab Subject			
ALABAMA							x
ALASKA							x
ARIZONA							x
ARKANSAS							x
CALIFORNIA	(a)						
COLORADO		160	35				
CONNECTICUT			(b)				
DELAWARE							x
FLORIDA							x
GEORGIA							x
HAWAII							x
IDAHO		160	30				
ILLINOIS							x
INDIANA							x
IOWA							x
KANSAS							x
KENTUCKY			27				
LOUISIANA	7 hrs./day		35				
MAINE			30				
MARYLAND							x
MASSACHUSETTS							(c)
MICHIGAN							x
MINNESOTA	(d)		(e)				
MISSISSIPPI		150	30				
MISSOURI	25 hrs./wk.	180	35				
MONTANA	28 hrs./wk.	160	30				
NEBRASKA							x
NEVADA							x
NEW HAMPSHIRE							x
NEW JERSEY			(f)				
NEW MEXICO							x
NEW YORK							x
NORTH CAROLINA			30				
NORTH DAKOTA			30	24	6		
OHIO		180					
OKLAHOMA	6 hrs./day	160					
OREGON							x
PENNSYLVANIA							x
RHODE ISLAND	5 classes/day	150	30				
SOUTH CAROLINA	7 hrs./day	150	35				
SOUTH DAKOTA							x
TENNESSEE	7 hrs./day						
TEXAS							x
UTAH							x
VERMONT		150 (g)					
VIRGINIA							x
WASHINGTON							x
WEST VIRGINIA							x
WISCONSIN							x
WYOMING							x
Dist. of Col.							x

PUPIL LOAD - CLASS SIZE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL TEACHER CITATIONS

	STATUTES	REGULATIONS
CALIFORNIA		R3621
COLORADO		2202-R-8.07
IDAHO		Guidelines and Procedures for Junior High, Middle Schools, p.26
KENTUCKY	§157.360	
LOUISIANA		Bulletin 741, p.72, 73, 75
MAINE	§1281 ss 5	
MINNESOTA		EDU 23b; EDU 46c
MISSISSIPPI		Bulletin 171, p.21
MISSOURI		5 CSR 50-340(4)(D)(1)
MONTANA		R48-2.6(b) - S6100
NEW JERSEY		R6:27-1.7
NORTH CAROLINA		R2c.0200(6)
NORTH DAKOTA		Administrative Manual 1973, p.133, 161--162
OHIO		R3301-35-04(I)
OKLAHOMA		Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976), p.31, 46
RHODE ISLAND		Standards for Approval and Accreditation of Secondary Schools in Rhode Island, p.15, 16
SOUTH CAROLINA		R43-144
TENNESSEE		Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards - 1976-77, p.72
VERMONT		Reference Manual for State Board of Education in Vermont, p.16

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO FOR GRADES, SCHOOLS AND DISTRICTS

The pupil-teacher ratio refers to the minimum number of teachers in a grade school or district, in relation to the number of students. In some states this ratio is a condition for receiving and maintaining accreditation status. Schools and/or districts that fail to observe the requirement would lose recognition by the state education agency, since the ratio is frequently an express prerequisite for state aid.

Usually the statute and/or regulation will explain how the number of students and teachers is to be determined. The method most often resembles the formula used for calculating state aid; thus the number of students used in determining the ratio is based on the average daily attendance (ADA), the average daily membership (ADM), or the total enrollment (TE). Most states use the total enrollment of students to compute the pupil-teacher ratio. Nearly all states consider the full-time certified staff as the basis for determining the number of teachers.

The pupil-teacher ratio may vary in relation to the grade level. While most states require more teachers per student population in the lower grade levels, there are several states in which the reverse is true. In most states the average ratio is between 25:1 and 30:1. The range varies from 19 to 35 students per teacher.

Description of Headings for Chart on Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Statute or Regulation - Pupil-teacher ratio requirements are covered by statutes (S) and/or regulations (R).

Local Discretion - The local district board establishes the pupil-teacher ratio.

Accreditation Requirement - A school must meet pupil-teacher ratio requirements before it is accredited.

Pupils Counted - The number of students used in calculating the ratio is based on the average daily attendance (ADA), the average daily membership (ADM), or the total enrollment (TE).

Teachers Counted - The number of teachers used in calculating the ratio is based on the number of full-time certificated staff members or the equivalent thereof.

Ratios - Each grade level must adhere to a specific pupil-teacher ratio. The figure indicates the number of students per full-time teacher. The number and/or letter before the colon indicates the grade levels; the number after the colon indicates the class size.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio for Grades, Schools and Districts - footnotes

(a) Colorado - ratio for bilingual and bicultural programs; 1-3:28; K:25.

(b) Minnesota, Vermont - See "Pupil Load - Class Size" chart for similar requirements.

(c) New Jersey - ratio should be kept at a level to provide opportunity for "a reasonable amount of attention by the teachers to the individual needs of pupils."

(d) Washington - provision for the computation of ratios exists, but is too complicated to express in chart form. See citations in Appendix O.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio

STATES	NO PROVISIONS	STATUTE AND/OR REGULATION	LOCAL DISCRETION	ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENT	PUPILS COUNTED	TEACHERS COUNTED	RATIOS BY GRADE LEVEL			
ALABAMA	x									
ALASKA	x									
ARIZONA	x									
ARKANSAS	x									
CALIFORNIA		S		x	TE	F-T	1-8:28	9-12:25		
COLORADO		R		x	TE	F-T	(a)	1-12:28	K:25	
CONNECTICUT	x									
DELAWARE	x									
FLORIDA	x									
GEORGIA		S/R		x	ADA	F-T	K:30	1-12:25		
HAWAII	x									
IDAHO		R					K-12:25			
ILLINOIS	x									
INDIANA		R					1-3:30	4-8:34	9-12:28	
IOWA			x							
KANSAS		S			TE	F-T				
KENTUCKY		S/R			TE	F-T	K:20	1-12:27		
LOUISIANA		R					K:27	1-12:35		
MAINE		S					9-12:30			
MARYLAND		S			TE	F-T	K-12:46	per 1000		
MASSACHUSETTS	x									
MICHIGAN		S		x	TE	F-T	K-12:34			
MINNESOTA	(b)									
MISSISSIPPI		R		x	TE	F-T	1-8:32	9-12:25		
MISSOURI		R		x	TE	F-T	K-12:30			
MONTANA		R		x	TE	F-T	K-320	4-6:24	9-12:30	
NEBRASKA		R		x	TE	F-T	K-8:32	9-12:27		
NEVADA	x									
NEW HAMPSHIRE	x									
NEW JERSEY		R					K-25	(c)		
NEW MEXICO		S			ADM	F-T	K-12:25			
NEW YORK	x									
NORTH CAROLINA		R			TE	F-T	K-12:30			
NORTH DAKOTA					TE	F-T	K-12:30			
OHIO					TE	F-T	K-12:27			
OKLAHOMA		R			TE	F-T	K:26	1-12:35		
OREGON	x									
PENNSYLVANIA		S			ADM	F-T	K-6:30	7-12:22		
RHODE ISLAND		R			ADA	F-T	7-8:20	9-12:18		
SOUTH CAROLINA		S/R			ADA	F-T	K-8:28	9-12:35		
SOUTH DAKOTA		R			ADM	F-T	K-3:25	4-12:30		
TENNESSEE		R			ADA	F-T	K-3:25	4-6:30	7-12:35	
TEXAS		S			ADA	F-T	K-3:19	4-6:21	7-9:20	10-12:18
UTAH	x									
VERMONT	(b)									
VIRGINIA	x									
WASHINGTON		R			TE	F-T	(d)			
WEST VIRGINIA	x									
WISCONSIN	x									
WYOMING	x									
Dist. of Col.	x									

Abbreviations

ADA - Average Daily Attendance
ADM - Average Daily Membership
F-T - Equivalent of Full-Time Certified Staff
TE - Total Enrollment

PUPIL - TEACHER RATIOS FOR GRADES, SCHOOLS AND DISTRICTS CITATIONS

	Statutes	Regulations
CALIFORNIA	§41374	
COLORADO		2224-A-6.01; 2224-R-6.03; 2202-R-8.06
GEORGIA	§32-610a	R50-710; 50-810
IDAHO		Guidelines and Procedures for Junior High/ Middle Schools, p.26
INDIANA		Administrative Handbook, 21-29 (rule G-S sec. 5)
KANSAS	§72-1390	
KENTUCKY	§157.360	704 KAR 5:010 (sec.3)
LOUISIANA		Bulletin 741, p.48, 73, 91
MAINE	§1281 (5)	
MARYLAND	Art. 77§68	
MICHIGAN	§388.1203	
MISSISSIPPI		Bulletin 171 p.13, 21
MISSOURI		5 CSR 50-340(4)(D)(1)
MONTANA		R48-2.6(6)-S6100
NEBRASKA		R11-(26)
NEW JERSEY		R6:26-2.4; 6:27-1.7
NEW MEXICO	§77-6-[illegible]	
NORTH CAROLINA		R2C.0200(6)
NORTH DAKOTA		Administrative Manual 1973, p.161, 133
OHIO		R3301-35-04(H); 3301-35-04(I)
OKLAHOMA		Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976) p.32
PENNSYLVANIA	§25-2501	
RHODE ISLAND		Standards for Approval and Accreditation of Secondary Schools in Rhode Island, p.15
SOUTH CAROLINA	§21-253	R43-208
SOUTH DAKOTA		R24:03:05:05
TENNESSEE		Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards - 1976-77, p.72
TEXAS	§16.102	
WASHINGTON		R180-16 p.7

PUPIL TRANSPORTATION

In almost all states the responsibility for providing transportation rests with the local school districts. This responsibility may be either mandatory or discretionary. If the requirement is mandatory, the district must either provide transportation for all pupils, or provide transportation only to those pupils living a certain distance from school. Similarly, if the provision is discretionary, either the district has total discretion to provide pupil transportation or it has discretion to provide transportation only to pupils living a certain distance from school. Although states usually reimburse school districts for the cost of transportating students, it will not provide reimbursement when the school district exceeds the "discretionary distance" outlined by the state.

Transportation distance criteria vary considerably from state to state. A few states set different distance standards for elementary and secondary schools. Generally, in this situation secondary school students must live farther from school than elementary school students before the district is required to provide transportation. Only a small number of states require districts to provide pupil transportation without prescribing specific distance requirements.

In all states the actual routing of school buses is a task left to the local districts, although almost half the state education agencies have formulated specific regulations to be used as guidelines in developing bus routes. A few state education agencies have passed regulations which not only guide the district in drawing the routes, but also require that the district submit the route plans to the state agency for approval

In most instances state education agencies have developed thorough regulations concerning bus equipment. Some states have compiled their regulations for bus and safety equipment into booklets of more than a hundred pages. These regulations invariably follow standards suggested by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

More than half the states have placed requirements for school bus inspections in the school code, and it is probable that in the remaining states these provisions may be found elsewhere in the state code. Most of the states have requirements for bus driver's qualifications such as a certificate or a special license.

Description of Headings for Chart on Pupil Transportation

Mandatory - Either the state unconditionally requires that the district provide pupil transportation, or the state requires that the district provide transportation to pupils if they live a certain number of miles from school.

Discretionary - The district may have total discretion in providing pupil transportation or it may have discretion to provide transportation only to pupils who live a certain number of miles from school.

State Regulations of Bus Routes - The state regulates certain aspects of bus routes such as maximum length of route, length of walk to bus, etc.

Equipment

1) Detailed Specifications - The state provides detailed specifications for buses on such items as seating, capacity, windows, etc.

2) Inspection - The state requires a periodic inspection of school buses.

Bus Drivers

1) Chauffeur's License - Before a person can driver a school bus, she/he must have a chauffeur's license.

2) Certificate Required - Before a person can driver a school bus, she/he must have the qualifications necessary to obtain a school bus driver's certificate.

Pupil Transportation - footnotes

(a) California - for pupils attending Kindergarten or grades 1, 2, 3 -- 3/4 mile; for pupils in grades 4 through 9 -- 1 mile; grades 10 through 12 -- 2 miles.

(b) Colorado - pretrip vehicle inspection.

(c) Florida - Further transportation information available in Bulletin 1191, not received before publication of this study.

(d) Maine - school directors determine distance.

(e) Maryland - statute provides for the state to pay for the necessary cost of transportation for junior and senior high school pupils who live 1-1/2 miles or more from school, and all other pupils who live 1 miles or more from school.

(f) Missouri - drivers transportating ten or more pupils.

(g) Nevada - whatever distance deemed "necessary and desirable".

(h) New Mexico - 1 mile, one way, for grades K-6, 1-1/2 miles one way for grades 7-9; 2 miles one way for grades 10-12.

(i) North Carolina - upon request.

(j) Pennsylvania - 2 miles for fourth class districts.

(k) Rhode Island - districts must provide transportation to pupils whose attendance would otherwise be impracticable.

(l) Vermont - pupil may be furnished with total or partial transportation by decision of the Board of School Directors.

Pupil Transportation

STATES	MANDATORY		DISCRETIONARY		STATE REGULATION OF BUS ROUTES	EQUIPMENT		BUS DRIVER	
		For Pupils Living Certain Distance (in miles)				Detailed Specifications	Inspection	Certificate Required	Chauffeur's License
ALABAMA	x						x	x	
ALASKA			1 1/2		x	x	x	x	
ARIZONA				x					
ARKANSAS				x		x	x	x	
CALIFORNIA			(a)	x		x	x		
COLORADO				x		x	(b)	x	
CONNECTICUT				x		x		x	
DELAWARE									
FLORIDA			2			x	(c)	x	x
GEORGIA		1 1/2			x	x		x	
HAWAII				x		x	x	x	
IDAHO			1 1/2			x	x	x	
ILLINOIS		1 1/2				x	x		x
INDIANA			1 1/2				x		x
IOWA		2			x	x	x		x
KANSAS			2 1/2			x			
KENTUCKY	x				x	x	x	x	
LOUISIANA			1			x			
MAINE		(d)				x	x	x	
MARYLAND		(e)			x	x	x	x	
MASSACHUSETTS			1 1/2						
MICHIGAN			1 1/2		x	x	x		
MINNESOTA			2			x	x	x	
MISSISSIPPI			1		x	x			
MISSOURI		3 1/2	1/2		x	x	x		(f)
MONTANA		3			x	x	x		x
NEBRASKA				x		x		x	
NEVADA		(g)				x		x	
NEW HAMPSHIRE			K-9:2	10-12					
NEW JERSEY			2 1/2			x			
NEW MEXICO		(h)			x	x	x	x	
NEW YORK		K-8:12			x	x			
NORTH CAROLINA			1 1/2		(i)	x	x	x	
NORTH DAKOTA			2		x	x		x	
OHIO		K-8:2		9-12		x	x	x	
OKLAHOMA			1 1/2		x	x		x	x
OREGON				x		x	x	x	
PENNSYLVANIA			1 1/2 (j)		x				
RHODE ISLAND	(k)				x				
SOUTH CAROLINA			1		x	x	x		
SOUTH DAKOTA				x	x	x	x	x	
TENNESSEE			1 1/2		x	x	x	x	
TEXAS			2		x	x			
UTAH		2 1/2							
VERMONT	(l)					x	x	x	
VIRGINIA				x		x		x	
WASHINGTON		2			x			x	
WEST VIRGINIA		2				x			
WISCONSIN		2			x	x	x		
WYOMING				x		x		x	
Dist. of Col.				x					

K-Kindergarten

PUPIL TRANSPORTATION CITATIONS

	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§§16-27-1 -- 16-27-6	
ALASKA	§§14.09.010 -- 14.09.020; 28.15.015 -- 28.15.360	R27.005 -- 27.120
ARIZONA	§§15-1621 -- 15-1623	R7-2-301(E)(3)
ARKANSAS	§§80-1801 -- 80-1810	
CALIFORNIA	§§39800; 39830; 39838	R15240
COLORADO	§22-32-110	Colorado Minimum Standards Governing School Transportation Vehicles. 4204-R-201 -- 4201-R-202.01; 4204-R-214; 4204-R-216
CONNECTICUT	§§14-44; 14-275 -- 14-276(a)	
FLORIDA	§§234.01; 234.02; 234.051; 234.041; 234.091; 236.083	R6A-3.01(3); 6A-3.03; 6A-3.14(b); 6A-3.15; 6A-3.17(2)(r); 6A-3.31
GEORGIA	§§32-625a; 32-425; 32-426	R40-3100
HAWAII	§§296-45; 296-47	R-1.3(b); 1.3(d); 1.3(i); R-48.4; 48.7; 48.6(c) 48.8
IDAHO	§33-1501	School Transportation Manual
ILLINOIS	§§29-1 -- 29-11	R5-1 -- 5-1.4
INDIANA	§§20-9.1-2-1 -- 20-9.1-2-29; 20-9.1-3-1 -- 20.9.1-3-11; 20-9.1-5-1 -- 20-9.1-5-22	Administrative Handbook, 21-6(rule T-6)
IOWA	§§285.1; 285.11; 321.373	R670-22.1(4); 670-22.1(1); 670-22.41; 670-23.1
KANSAS	§§72-8301 -- 72-8314	
KENTUCKY	§§157.370; 189.380; 189.540; 44.060	702 KAR 5:010 (sec. 3); 702 KAR 5:010 (sec. 6); 702 KAR 5:060; 702 KAR 5:080
LOUISIANA	§§17:158; 17:163	
MAINE	§§220; 358; 3561; 1368 ss 1; 2012 -- 2014; 2017	Memorandum re Transportation from Fred A. Cole, effective September 1, 1977
MARYLAND	Art. 77§19	R13.15.02.01 -- R13.15.02.07
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 71§7a	
MICHIGAN	§§380.1321; 380.1336; 380.1343; 380.1344	R340.271 -- 340.273
MINNESOTA	§120.07	EDU 180-190; 220-225; 260-265
MISSISSIPPI	§§37-41-1; 37-41-3; 37-41-85	Bulletin 171, p.11
MISSOURI	§§167.231; 302.177; 304.060; 307.375	5 CSR 40-261(2)(B); 5 CSR 40-261(2)(H)(2); 5 CSR 40-261.020
MONTANA	§§75-7001; 75-7005; 75-7003; 75-7002	R48-2.30(2)-S3010; 48-2.30(6)-S3020; 48-2.30(14)(5); 48-2.30(14)(2)(a)
NEBRASKA	§§79-486 -- 79-483	R31-(2); 31-(1); 32-(1) -- 32-(83)
NEVADA	§§392.300; 392.380; 392.400	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	§189:6	
NEW JERSEY	§18A;39-1	R6:21-3.1; 6:31-15.2; 6:21-6.1 -- 6:21 - 6.48
NEW MEXICO	§§77-14-4; 64-13-38	R71-7; 74-10; 76-15
NEW YORK	§§3620; 3622; 3623	CH II sec. 156.2
NORTH CAROLINA	§§115-183 sub 4; 115-18(d); 115-18(e); 115-185	
NORTH DAKOTA	§§15-34.2-01; 15-34.2-03; 15-34.2-09; 15-34.2-14; 39-21-18	Administrative Manual 1973, p.55, 183
OHIO	§§3327.01; 3327.10(A); 3317.024	R3301-83-01; 3301-83-04(B); 2201-82-05
OKLAHOMA	§§9-101 -- 9-105	Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976), p.13
OREGON	§§332.405; 485.025; 485.050; 485.060	R581-22-292; 581-22-294; 481-53-008; 581-53-005; 581-53-510; 581-53-515
PENNSYLVANIA	§§13-1362; 13-1331; 9-925	R23.2; 23.21
RHODE ISLAND	§16-21-1; 16-21-5(h)	

	Statutes	Regulations
SOUTH CAROLINA	§§21-834; 21-794--21-800; 21-819	R43-80
SOUTH DAKOTA	§§13-29-2; 13-29-7; 13-29-6; 13-30-1 13-30-2	R24:06:01:02; 24:06:03:01 -- 24:06:03:38; 24:06:04:01 -- 24:06:04:49; 61:14:01:03
TENNESSEE	§§49-2201; 49-2209; 49-2210; 49-2211; 49-2206; 49-2205	
TEXAS	§§16.207(e); 16-207(a); 2.09; 4.18; 16.205	Policies, 3461
UTAH	§53-2-29	
VERMONT	§§16-1222; 23-1281; 23-1281	
VIRGINIA	§§46.1-370; 22-279; 22-280.1	
WASHINGTON	§§28A-24.055; 28A-24.080	R180-20-100; 180-20-205; 180-20-220(4)
WEST VIRGINIA	§18-5-13(6a)	R4333; 4334
WISCONSIN	§§121.54(2); 121.56; 121.52	
WYOMING	§§21.1-65; 75.31-196	CH II Sec. 3(e)
Dist. of Col.	§31-1118	

SAFETY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

In most states a state board of education has the duty to prescribe health and safety regulations for schools. In a few states, however, this authority is vested in the local board.

Some of the states require that education staffs include health personnel and that they be present in the school. This person may be either a doctor or nurse. A few states explicitly require that each school have an infirmary.

As a part of their health policies, most of the states require pupils to have a physical examination. This examination is usually required before admission to school, and some states mandate periodic examinations thereafter. The responsibility for conducting the examination customarily rests with the school. However, many states allow the child's family physician to perform the examination. Nearly all the states require both a general physical and periodic hearing and eye examinations. Only a few states require dental examinations.

More than two-thirds of the states have provisions for immunization, usually as a mandatory precondition to enrollment. In contrast to physical examination provisions, it is the parents who normally have the responsibility for the immunizations. However, in a few instances, the school or a public health officer will immunize a pupil if her/his parents are unable to afford the medical expense.

Description of Headings for Chart on Safety and Health Requirements

State Must Prescribe Regulations - The state legislature requires that the state education agency prescribe regulations for safety and health requirements.

Requirements Locally Determined - The state requires that each district board develop safety and health regulations.

Pupil Services - States which have enacted or promulgated health requirements usually describe the specific level of pupil health services that a school must provide.

1) Infirmary - The state requires that each school provide an infirmary.

2) Nurse - The state requires that each district or school have a registered nurse.

3) Doctor - The state requires that each school or district have access to the services of a doctor.

Physical Examination - As part of their health policy some states require that all pupils have a physical examination either when they enter a school or every few years during their education.

1) Provided by Parent/School - The school or the parent or guardian must provide any physical examination that is required of a pupil.

2) General, Dental, Visual, Hearing - The state requires that each pupil undergo a general examination and/or examinations of her/his teeth, eyes or ears.

Immunization - Usually as a pre-condition to enrollment, the state may require that all pupils, unless excused for religious or other reasons, be immunized against certain diseases.

1) State Requirement - The state requires that all pupils be immunized against the prescribed diseases.

2) Provided by Parent/School - The school or the parent or guardian must provide any required immunization.

Safety and Health Requirements - footnotes

(a) Connecticut - towns with populations of 10,000 or more.

(b) Indiana - if not locally determined, then state will provide regulations.

(c) Kansas, Michigan - state shall provide if parent unable.

(d) North Carolina - detailed regulations for "sports medicine".

(e) Wisconsin - in counties having populations of less than 500,000.

Safety and Health Requirements

States	State must prescribe regulations	Requirements locally determined	Pupil services			Physical examination						Immunization		
						Provided by							Provided by	
			Infirmary required	Nurse required	Doctor required	Parent	School	General	Dental	Visual	Hearing	Mandatory or Discretionary	Parent	School
ALABAMA	x						x	x				D	x	
ALASKA	x						x	x				D		x
ARIZONA	x											M	x	
ARKANSAS	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	M		
CALIFORNIA	x	x					x	x		x	x	M		
COLORADO		x		x			x	x		x	x	M		x
CONNECTICUT			(a)		(a)		x	x				M	x	
DELAWARE	x													
FLORIDA	x						x	x				M		x
GEORGIA	x			x								M	x	
HAWAII	D							x				D		x
IDAHO	x	x	x											
ILLINOIS	x			x	x			x	x	x		M	x	
INDIANA		(b)					x	x	x	x	x	D	x	
IOWA	x			D										
KANSAS	x						x		x	x		M		(c)
KENTUCKY	x		x	x			x	x				M	x	
LOUISIANA				x			x	x		x	x	M		x
MAINE	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x	M		x
MARYLAND	x						x							
MASSACHUSETTS				x	x	x	x			x	x	M	x	
MICHIGAN		x					x	x			x	M		(c)
MINNESOTA	x						x	x						
MISSISSIPPI		x												
MISSOURI			x	x			x	x		x	x	M		x
MONTANA		x		D	D							D		x
NEBRASKA					D		x	x	x	x	x			
NEVADA	x							x		x	x	M	x	
NEW HAMPSHIRE				D	D		x	x				M		x
NEW JERSEY		x	x	D	D		x	x	x			D		x
NEW MEXICO	x											M		x
NEW YORK	x						x	x		x	x			
NORTH CAROLINA	(d)													
NORTH DAKOTA	x		D	D	D							M	x	
OHIO				D	D		x	D		x	x	M		x
OKLAHOMA				D	D							M	x	
OREGON				D					x			M	x	
PENNSYLVANIA				x			x	x		x	x	M	x	
RHODE ISLAND				x	x		x	x	x	x	x	M	x	
SOUTH CAROLINA	x											M	x	
SOUTH DAKOTA				x			x	x	x			M	x	
TENNESSEE							x	x				M	x	
TEXAS							x	x				M		x
UTAH							x		x	x	x	M		x
VERMONT							x			x	x			
VIRGINIA										x	x	M	x	
WASHINGTON							x			x	x			
WEST VIRGINIA							x	D	D					
WISCONSIN							x	(e)						
WYOMING	x													
Dist. of Col.	x											M	x	

M-Mandatory
D-Discretionary

SAFETY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS CITATIONS

	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§§16-4-13; 16-29-1 -- 16-29-6; 16-30-1 -- 16-30-5	
ALASKA	§§14.30.065 -- 14.30.125	R6.040; 6.055 Administrative Manual, 2.5; 2.5.3
ARIZONA	§§15-341 — 15-343	
ARKANSAS	§§80-1219; 80-1548	
CALIFORNIA	§§1750; 49403; 49404; 49450; 49452	
COLORADO	§§22-1-116; 25-4-902	2202-R-12.06; 2202-R-12.07; 2202-R-12.08
CONNECTICUT	§10-206	
DELAWARE	§122(b)(2)	
FLORIDA	§§232.031; 232.032	
GEORGIA	§§32-911; 32-623a; 32-653a	R40-2100
HAWAII	§321-11	
IDAHO	§33-512	Guidelines and Procedures for Junior High/Middle Schools, p.30
ILLINOIS	§§10-22.21 -- 10-22.24; 27-8	R-4-2.21
INDIANA	§20-8.1-7-1 -- 20-8.1-7-18	Administrative Handbook, 21-49 (rule S-2)
IOWA	§143.1	
KANSAS	§§72-5201 -- 72-5213	
KENTUCKY	§§156.160; 214.034	704 KAR 4:020 (sec.2)
LOUISIANA		Bulletin 741, p.50, 70, 80
MAINE	§§1131 -- 1138; Title 22§459	School Health Programs, June 1, 1977, Administrative Letter #1, August 1, 1977
MARYLAND	Art. 77§85	
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 76§15; Art. 71§§53, 57	
MICHIGAN	§§380.1503; 380.1177	R325.351; 325.1481; 325.1491
MINNESOTA	§126.02	
MISSISSIPPI	§37-13-19	
MISSOURI	§167.181	5 CSR 50-340(2)(J)
MONTANA	§§75-5934; 69-4515	
NEBRASKA	§§79-4(133); 79-4(137)	
NEVADA	§§392.420; 392.435	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	§§200:27; 200:28; 200:29; 200:38	
NEW JERSEY	§§18A; 40-4; 18A:40-20	R6:29-1.1(e); 6:29-1.2(b)
NEW MEXICO	§§12-3-4.1 -- 12-3-4.6; 12-3-45	R76-16
NEW YORK	§§903; 904; 905	
NORTH CAROLINA		R2c.0600
NORTH DAKOTA	§§15-47-33; 23-07-17.1	Administrative Manual 1973, p.20
OHIO	§§3313.671; 3313.68; 3313.69; 3317.71	R3301-37-03(F); 3301-31-04(M); 3301-21-18
OKLAHOMA	§1210.191	Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools, (1976) p.22
OREGON	§§433.267; 336.380	R581-22-261
PENNSYLVANIA	§§13-1303(a); 14-1402	
RHODE ISLAND	§§16-21-7; 16-21-9; 1621-12;16-21-14	Educational Program Development, p. 4-22 Art. IV (G)(2)(a)
SOUTH CAROLINA		R43-272
SOUTH DAKOTA	§§13-28-7.1; 13-28-7.2	R24:03:08:01
TENNESSEE	§§49-215; 49-1766	Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards - 1976-77, p.97
TEXAS	§2.09	Policies and Procedures, 3441
UTAH	§§53-22a-3; 53-22-1; 53-22-2	
VERMONT	§§16-1383; 16-1422	Reference Manual for the State Board of Education in Vermont, p.21

	Statutes	Regulations
VIRGINIA	§§22-243; 22-248; 22-250	
WASHINGTON	§28A-31.030	
WEST VIRGINIA	§§18-5-22; 18-5-23	
WISCONSIN	§118.25(3)	
Dist of Col.	§31-1102	R403.1

SCHOOL CALENDAR

In almost all states the minimum number of days that a school must be in session is determined by statute. The most common minimum number of instruction days is 180. Some of the states penalize schools or local boards which violate the statutory minimum with a loss of state aid. Since many states calculate state aid on the basis of average daily membership (ADM), a school does not lose this aid due to temporary absences of its students.

Most states have enacted legislation specifying the length of the school day. Frequently, the length of the school day will vary according to grade level. In most states the length of the school day is 5 or 6 hours.

Some states regulate the length of individual classes. The average length of a class is 45 minutes. Laboratory classes usually extend about 10 minutes longer.

Description of Headings for Chart on School Calendar

Pupil-Instruction Days - By statute or regulation the state sets the maximum and/or minimum days that a school must be in session. If a school does not meet the state requirements for a calendar year, the state may have some sanction for this violation such as cutting off or reducing state aid (A).

Length of Day - A school must be in session a certain number of hours at each grade level. The number and/or letter before the colon indicates the grade level; the number after the colon indicates the amount of time.

Minimum Class Length - The state requires that each regular class period meet for a certain number of minutes each day or a certain number of hours each year.

Minimum Lab Course Length - The state sets separate class length requirements for laboratory courses.

School Calendar - footnotes

(a) Maine - not less than 180 days, including 5 days for inservice training.

(b) Michigan - 450 hours per year for kindergarten and 900 hours per year for grades 1 through 12.

(c) Pennsylvania - 5 years, 7 months.

SCHOOL CALENDAR

STATES	PUPIL - INSTRUCTION DAYS					LENGTH OF DAY (in hours) BY GRADE LEVEL				MINIMUM CLASS LENGTH		MINIMUM LAB COURSE LENGTH	
	Statute	Regulation	Minimum	Maximum	Sanction For Violation					Daily (minutes)	Annual (hours)	Daily (minutes)	Annual (hours)
ALABAMA													
ALASKA	x	x	180			1-3:4	4-12:5						
ARIZONA	x	x	175			K:2	1-3:4	4-6:5	7-8:6				
ARKANSAS	x		150			K-12:5							
CALIFORNIA	x	x	175		A	K:3	1-8:4						
COLORADO	x	x	172			K:2 1/2	1-6:5 1/2	7-12:6		60			
CONNECTICUT	x		180			K:2 1/2	1-12:4						
DELAWARE	x		180										
FLORIDA	x		180			K:3	1-3:4	4-12:5					
GEORGIA	x	x	175			1-3:4 1/2	4-12:6						
HAWAII													
IDAHO		x	180			K-12:6				40		50	
ILLINOIS	x	x	176			1:4	2-12:5						
INDIANA		x	175			1-2:4 1/2	3-4:15	5-6:5 1/2	7-12:6	50		55	
IOWA	x		180										
KANSAS	x	x	180			K-11:6	12:5						
KENTUCKY	x		185			K-12:6							
LOUISIANA	x	x	180			K-12:5							
MAINE	x		180 (a)		A								
MARYLAND	x		180			K:12:6							
MASSACHUSETTS	x	x	180		A	1-6:5	7-12:5 1/2						
MICHIGAN	x	x	180			(b)							
MINNESOTA	x	x	175	200	A	K:2 1/2	1-3:5	4-8:5 1/2		50		55	
MISSISSIPPI	x	x	175			K:12:5-8				45		55	
MISSOURI	x	x	174	180	A	K:3	1-12:6			40		50	
MONTANA	x	x	180		A	K:2	1-3:4	4-12:6					
NEBRASKA	x	x	175			K:2	1-12:5			40			
NEVADA	x	x	180		A	K:2	1-2:4	3-6:5	7-12:5 1/2				
NEW HAMPSHIRE	x		180										
NEW JERSEY		x	180			K:4							
NEW MEXICO	x		180										
NEW YORK	x		190		A								
NORTH CAROLINA	x	x	180			K-12:6							
NORTH DAKOTA	x	x	180			K-12:6				40		55	
OHIO	x		182			1-12:5							
OKLAHOMA	x	x	180			K:2 1/2	1:5	2-12:6		55			
OREGON		x	175										
PENNSYLVANIA	x	x	180		A	K:2 1/2	1-6:5	7-12:5 1/2		40			
RHODE ISLAND	x	x	180	190		K:2 1/2	1-8:5	9-12:5 1/2					
SOUTH CAROLINA		x	180		A	K:2 1/2	1:4	2-12:5					
SOUTH DAKOTA	x	x	175	190		K:2 1/2	1-3:4	4-12:5 1/2					
TENNESSEE	x	x	175			1-12:6 1/2							
TEXAS	x	x	165			K-12:7							
UTAH													
VERMONT	x	x	175			K:2	1-2:4	5-12:5 1/2					
VIRGINIA	x	x	180		A	K-12:5							
WASHINGTON	x	x	180			K:3	1-3:4	4-12:5					
WEST VIRGINIA	x		180	185									
WISCONSIN	x	x	180		A								
WYOMING	x		180										
Dist. of Col.													

K-kindergarten

80

SCHOOL CALENDAR CITATIONS

	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§16-8-30	
ALASKA	§§14.03.010 -- 14.03.04	Administrative Manual, 1.3
ARIZONA	§§15-1212(c); 15-1212(c)(4)	R7-2-301(E); R7-2-202(B)(1)(c)(4)(b)
ARKANSAS	§§80-1503; 80-1601 -- 80-1602	
CALIFORNIA	§§46112; 46113; 48224	R2(1); 10
COLORADO	§22-33-104; 22-1-112	2250-R-3.03; 2250-R-3.04; 2202--R-5.03
CONNECTICUT	§§10-16; 10-15	
DELAWARE	§1023	
FLORIDA	§§228.041(17); 228.041(13); 236.02(2)	
GEORGIA	§32-2105	R40-212
IDAHO		Accreditation Standards and Procedures for Secondary Schools, p.3, 4
ILLINOIS	§10-19	Evaluation, Supervision and Recognition of Schools, 4-2.7(a); 4-2.8
INDIANA		Administrative Handbook, 21-26 (rule G-3)
IOWA	279.10	
KANSAS	§72-1106	R91-2-2(J); 91-3-2(K); 91-3-2(m)(5)
KENTUCKY	§§158.060; 158.070	91-4-1(B)(4)
LOUISIANA	§§17:154; 17:222	Bulletin 741, p.9-11b, 92
MAINE	§855	
MARYLAND	Art.77 §§73, 75	
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 71§1	RIS
MICHIGAN	§§380.1561; 380.1284	R340.10
MINNESOTA	§120.10	EDU 21a; 42a; 44
MISSISSIPPI	§§37-19-1; 37-13-67	Bulletin 171, p.6, 21
MISSOURI	§163.021	5 CSR 50-340(2)(N)
MONTANA	§§75-7402; 75-7403	R48-2.38(1); 4802.6(2) - S6050
NEBRASKA	§79-201	R14-(1)(b); 5-(12); 14-(1)(m)
NEVADA	§388.090	Pupil Accounting Manual (1973), p.4, 5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	§§189:24; 189:1	
NEW JERSEY		R6:26-2.1
NEW MEXICO	§77-6-9	
NEW YORK	§3204	
NORTH CAROLINA	§115-36	R2c.0200
NORTH DAKOTA	§15-47-33	Administrative Manual 1973, p.161-163
OHIO	§§3313.48; 91.06	
OKLAHOMA	§§1-111; 1-112	Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976), p.13, 44, 29, R581-22-252
OREGON		R581-22-252
PENNSYLVANIA	§§15-1501; 5-503	R11.2; 11.3
RHODE ISLAND	§16-12-7	Standards for Approval and Accreditation of Secondary Schools in Rhode Island, p.9, 10. Educational Program Development, p.2-18.2; Art. II (D)(3)(a)
SOUTH CAROLINA		R43-142; 43-144
SOUTH DAKOTA	§§13-26-1; 13-26-2	R24:03:01:01(17)
TENNESSEE	§49-1709	Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards - 1976-77, p.71
TEXAS	§§21.004; 21.008	Policies, 2304.2
VERMONT	§16-1123	Reference Manual for the State Board of Education in Vermont, p.16, 84.
VIRGINIA	§22-5	Regulations for the State Board of Education in Virginia, p.11, 139
WASHINGTON	§§28A-58.180; 28A-01.010	R180-16-165(a)
WEST VIRGINIA	§18-5-15	
WISCONSIN	§121.02	PI 8.01(h)
WYOMING	§21.1-229	

TEACHER PERSONNEL POLICIES

When a teacher enters into a contract, the amount of her/his salary is usually specified. Most states have established a legal minimum salary. Oftentimes this is far below the actual salary earned. In other states a salary schedule is promulgated by statute or regulation specifying the contract salary of every teacher in the state. If there is no mention in the laws or regulations concerning salary, or if the laws specifically allows the local board to fix the salary, the chart indicates that the control rests with the local board.

Before a teacher achieves professional or career status, she/he must serve for a probationary period, ususally three years. Should the local board decide not to renew her/his contract during that period, it normally must provide the teacher with adequate notice. Some states also give the teacher the right to a hearing; fewer give her/him the right to appeal the board's decision not to renew the contract. In some instances the decision to continue or cancel the teacher's contract is made on the basis of personnel evaluations contained in her/his file. Most of the states which expressly provide for these evaluations also protect her/his right of access to the files.

A teacher's employment may also be interrupted if she/he contracts a contagious disease. The right of a school board to suspend a teacher for health reasons is considered an implied term in a teacher's contract by some states. Though most states do not provide for suspension, many do require teachers to submit a certificate of health approved by a licensed physician and be periodically re-examined.

After the teacher finishes her/his probationary period she/he may achieve tenure or career status. In many states a teacher automatically reaches tenure when the local board fails to cancel her/his contract after the probationary period. In those states that do not provide for automatic career status, the teacher is required to negotiate a new contract with the local board. A tenured teacher normally enjoys benefits not shared by a probationary teacher. Many states permit her/him to take sabbatical leave or otherwise pursue studies for professional improvement without jeopardizing career status. Practically every state protects her/his right to notice, hearing and appeal for discharge, demotion or suspension from her/his position.

It should be noted that dismissal or demotion occurs only if the board can prove that the teacher has violated the standards of the profession. Some states have created ethics commisions, composed largely of teachers, to formulate guidelines on the standards and ethics for the profession. Half these states give the agency advisory authority only; but half vest the agency with the power to discharge, demote or suspend those who act unprofessionally.

The chart also indicates which states require mandatory retirement beyond a certain age. Sometimes a state will permit a local district to fix a retirement age.

Description of Headings for Chart on Teacher Personnel Policies/Employment Practices

Salary - The amount that the teacher earns is subject to state statute, rules, or regulations or to local determination. When the state determines the salary requirements, it is usually to set a minimum salary requirement which district boards may supplement.

Probationary Period - This period of employment occurs before the teacher has achieved professional or career status.

1) Length - The duration of the probationary period indicates how long a teacher must be employed before she/he is eligible for career status.

2) Termination of Employment - A teacher may be dismissed from employment if the contracting party complies with the stated statutory procedures: adequate notice to the teacher of the board's decision not to renew the contract; the right to a fact-finding hearing with attendant procedural safeguards; and the right of the aggrieved teacher to appeal

Teacher's File - The contracting party invariably maintains a record for personnel purposes containing information about the teacher's performance. The two categories indicate whether there is a file which contains evaluations of the teachers performance and whether the teacher has access to this file.

Health Standards - The state provides by statute or regulation that a teacher must be in good health prior to and during her/his work in the classroom.

1) Prior Certification - the teacher must present an affidavit or certificate signed by a licensed physicial as proof of her/his good health before she/he will be allowed to teach.

2) Periodic Re-Examinations - The teacher must periodically furnish additional proof from a physician that she/he continues to be in good health.

3) Suspension for Ill Health - A teacher may be suspended from teaching for the period of time that her/his health endangers the well-being of her/his pupils and associates.

Tenured Teachers - This category deals with some of the important features of the tenured or career status of teachers.

1) Automatic status - The teacher automatically achieves professional status when she/he completes the probationary period and the board does not terminate her/his contract.

2) Discharge or demotion for cause - The teacher must be accorded certain procedural rights before she/he can be fired or given a lower position, even if the board has a reason which is valid on its face.

3) Sabbatical leave - The contracting party allows the teacher to interrupt her/his teaching in order to study or to otherwise improve the quality of her/his services without diminution of benefits of her/his career status.

Professional Ethics - The state or local agency has established an agency whose function is to maintain the standards of the teaching profession. This agency may have only advisory powers, or it may have the authority to issue regulations and enforce them.

Mandatory Retirement Age - The statutes or regulations contain a stated age after which teachers may no longer perform their duties.

Teacher Personnel Policies - foonotes

(a) Kentucky - at the discretion of local boards of education.

(b) North Dakota - teacher preparation file not available to teacher, teacher personnel file is available.

Teacher Personnel Policies

States	Salary		Probationary Period				Teacher's File		Health Standards		
				Termination of Employment							
	State	Local	Length (in yrs.)	Notice	Hearing	Appeal	Personnel Evaluations	Access Of Teacher	Prior Certification	Periodic Re-exams	Suspension For Ill Health
ALABAMA	x		3	x							
ALASKA	x		2	x	x						
ARIZONA	x		4	x	x	x	x			x	x
ARKANSAS	x			x	x				x	x	
CALIFORNIA	x			x	x	x			x	x	
COLORADO		x	3	x							
CONNECTICUT		x	3	x	x						
DELAWARE	x		3								
FLORIDA		x	3				x	x			
GEORGIA	x		3	x	x	x					
HAWAII	x		2		x				x	x	
IDAHO	x		3	x	x				x		x
ILLINOIS		x	2	x					x	x	
INDIANA	x		5								
IOWA		x	4	x	x				x	x	
KANSAS		x	3	x			x	x	x	x	
KENTUCKY	x		4	x					x	(a)	
LOUISIANA	x		3	x							x
MAINE		x	2	x	x						
MARYLAND		x	2	x	x				x	x	
MASSACHUSETTS	x		3	x	x						
MICHIGAN		x	3	x	x				x		x
MINNESOTA		x	3	x	x						
MISSISSIPPI	x								x	x	x
MISSOURI		x	5	x			x		x		
MONTANA			4	x					x		
NEBRASKA		x	3						x		
NEVADA		x	3	x							
NEW HAMPSHIRE			3	x							
NEW JERSEY		x	3	x							
NEW MEXICO	x		3	x					x		x
NEW YORK	x		3	x							
NORTH CAROLINA		x	3	x					x	x	
NORTH DAKOTA		x		x	x		x	(b)			
OHIO	x		3	x	x	x	x				
OKLAHOMA		x					x				
OREGON	x		3	x	x		x				x
PENNSYLVANIA	x		2								
RHODE ISLAND		x	3	x	x	x					
SOUTH CAROLINA	x		1						x	x	
SOUTH DAKOTA		x	3	x					x	x	
TENNESSEE	x		3								
TEXAS	x		3	x	x				x	x	x
UTAH	x										
VERMONT	x										
VIRGINIA	x		3	x							
WASHINGTON		x		x	x				x		
WEST VIRGINIA	x		4								
WISCONSIN	x		3	x					x		
WYOMING		x	3				x				
Dist. of Col.			2	x							

TEACHER PERSONNEL POLICIES

STATES	TENURED TEACHERS					PROFESSIONAL ETHICS			MANDATORY RETIREMENT AGE
	Automatic Status	DISCHARGE OR DEMOTION FOR CAUSE			Sabbatical Leave	Name of Agency ‡			
		Notice	Hearing	Appeal*			Advisory	Regulatory	
ALABAMA	x	x	x						
ALASKA	x	x	x	Court	x	1	x	x	65
ARIZONA		x	x	Court					
ARKANSAS		x	x						72
CALIFORNIA		x	x		x	2		x	
COLORADO	x	x	x	Court		3	x		65
CONNECTICUT	x	x	x						70
DELAWARE		x	x	Court	x				
FLORIDA		x	x	SDE	x	3	x	x	70
GEORGIA		x	x	SBE		3			
HAWAII	x	x	x		x				65
IDAHO	x	x	x			4	x	x	
ILLINOIS	x	x	x	Court	x				65
INDIANA	x	x	x	Court					66
IOWA	x	x	x		x	1		x	
KANSAS		x	x						65
KENTUCKY	x	x	x	Court		3	x	x	65
LOUISIANA		x	x	Court	x				
MAINE	x	x	x						65
MARYLAND	x	x	x	SBE					
MASSACHUSETTS		x	x		x				
MICHIGAN	x	x	x	Court	x				
MINNESOTA		x	x		x				65
MISSISSIPPI		x	x	Court					
MISSOURI		x	x						
MONTANA	x	x	x						
NEBRASKA	x	x	x		x	3	x	x	
NEVADA	x	x	x	Court		5	x		
NEW HAMPSHIRE		x	x			4	x		
NEW JERSEY	x	x	x	SBE					
NEW MEXICO	x	x	x	SBE	x	8			
NEW YORK	x	x	x	CE	x				
NORTH CAROLINA	x	x	x	Court		5			
NORTH DAKOTA	x	x	x			3	x	x	
OHIO	x	x	x	Court					
OKLAHOMA		x	x	SBE		3	x		
OREGON		x	x	Court		7			
PENNSYLVANIA		x	x	SPI	x				
RHODE ISLAND	x	x	x	SDE/Court					
SOUTH CAROLINA				Court					
SOUTH DAKOTA		x	x			3	x		65
TENNESSEE		x	x	Court	x				70
TEXAS		x	x	SBE		6	x	x	
UTAH									
VERMONT		x	x	BSD					
VIRGINIA	x	x	x						
WASHINGTON									
WEST VIRGINIA		x	x		x				
WISCONSIN	x	x	x						
WYOMING		x	x						
Dist. of Col.		x	x	SBE	x				62

*Abbreviations

SDE - State Department of Education
SBE - State Board of Education
CE - Commissioner of Education
SPI - Superintendent of Public Instruction
BSD - Board of School Directors

Legend

[1]Professional Teaching Practice Commission
[2]Teachers' Professional Standards Commission
[3]Professional Practices Commission
[4]Professional Standards Commission
[5]Professional Review Commission
[6]Teachers' Professional Practices Commission
[7]Teacher Standards and Practices Commission
[8]Professional Practices and Ethics Commission

TEACHER PERSONNEL POLICIES CITATIONS

	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§§16-24-1 -- 16-24-13; 16-24-30 -- 16-24-38;	
ALASKA	§§14.20.010 -- 14.25.205	R18.010 -- 18.030
ARIZONA	§§15-201 -- 15-268	R7-2-401
ARKANSAS	§§80-1439; 80-1208 -- 80-1262	
CALIFORNIA	§§44930 -- 44949; 44966	R5505(a); 5505(e)
COLORADO	§§22-63-101 -- 22-63-118	2265-R-1.0
CONNECTICUT	§10-151	R10-146-3(b); 10-146-9; 10-164-7
DELAWARE	§§1401 -- 1421; 1325	
FLORIDA	§§230.23(5)(d); 231.031; 231.42; 231.28(4) 231.29; 231.37	R6A-1.64 -- 6A-1.691
GEORGIA	§§32-2101c; 32-839;	R50-300
HAWAII	§§297-1 -- 297-41	R-44.44; 47.0
IDAHO	§§33-1201-- 33-1224; 33-1225; 33-1252; 33-1254	R-307.2; 303
ILLINOIS	§§10-20.7; 10-21.1; 24-5; 24-11; 24-12	
INDIANA	§§20-6.1-4-1 -- 20-6.1-4-20	
IOWA	§§279.12--279.13; 272A.6	R670-3.4(13-14); 670-14.3; 670-50.2; 640-1.1-1.
KANSAS	§§72-17(108); 72-5410 -- 72-5445; 72-1761; 72-1390	R91-4-2(d)
KENTUCKY	§§157.390; 161.750; 161.790; 161.720; 161.740; 156.510-- .540	702 KAR 1:040; 704 KAR 4:020
LOUISIANA	§§17:419; 17:442-443; 17:1171 -- 17:1185	
MAINE	§§473 ss 1-10; 161 ss 5	
MARYLAND	Art. 77 § 54; 114; 86	R13.06.02.01(B)
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 71 §§41, 41(a), 42	R9(B)
MICHIGAN	§§340.566; 340.862; 340.863; 380.1235	R325.898; 38.139 -- 38.178; 390.1132
MINNESOTA	§§125.12; 125.17; 125.18	
MISSISSIPPI	§§37-19-5; 37-11-17; 37-11-13; 37-9-59	Bulletin 171, p.3, 9
MISSOURI	§§168.104; 168.131; 168.128; 168.120	
MONTANA	§§75-6103; 73-6104	R48-2.10(2); 48.210(18)
NEBRASKA	§§79-1257; 79-1259; 79-1280; 79-1262	R21-(10); 21-(8)
NEVADA	§§391.100; 391.311; 391.314; 391.317; 391.3194; 391.3165	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	§§189:13; 189:14-a; 186:60	
NEW JERSEY	§§18A:27-4; 18A:27-10; 18A;27-11; 18A:28-5	R6:11-3.7
NEW MEXICO	§§77-8-4; 77-8-11; 77-8-9; 77-8-16	R69-1; 70-5; 70-25; 74-7 -- 74-9; 75-7 -- 75-10; 70-2
NEW YORK	§§3604; 2473	CH I Sec. 30.1 -- 30.13
NORTH CAROLINA	§§115-152(c)(3); 115-143(e)(2); 115-143(d)(1); 115-143(h)(2); 115-143(h)(4); 115-143(j); 115-1439n)	
NORTH DAKOTA	§§15-29-08(10); 15-38-19; 15-47-27; 15-47-38	Administrative Manual 1973, p.115
OHIO	§§63.04; 63.06; 63.07; 6310	R3301-31-02(L)
OKLAHOMA	§§6-120; 6-121; 6-116	Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (1976), p. 12, 13
OREGON	§§342.127; 342.340; 342.345; 342.955(5); 342.845; 342.850; 342.894; 342.915	
PENNSYLVANIA	§§25-2515; 11-1121; 11-1127; 11-1178	
RHODE ISLAND	§§16-6-1 -- 16-6-3; 16-13-2; 16-13-4	
SOUTH CAROLINA	§§21-258; 21-393	R43-202; 43-207
SOUTH DAKOTA	§§13-8-39; 13-8-13.1; 13-43-9.1; 13-43-10; 13-43-10.1; 13-43-14; 13-43-21; 13-43-3; 13-43-3.1; 13-10-2; 13-43-25	

	Statutes	Regulations
TENNESSEE	§§49-1313; 49-1403; 49-1415; 49-1416; 49-1417; 49-1315	Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards - 1976-77, p.45
TEXAS	§§13.102; 12.01; 13.03; 13.04; 13.112; 13.115; 13.201	Policies and Procedures, 2305.4
UTAH	§53-2-29	
VERMONT	§16-1752	
VIRGINIA	§§22-217.3; 22-217.4	
WASHINGTON	§28A-58.450	
WEST VIRGINIA	§§18-5-31; 18-2-12	
WISCONSIN	§§118.22; 118.23	
WYOMING	§§21.1-27(c); 21.1-152(b); 21.160	CH III Sec. 1 (b)
Dist. of Col.	§ §31-632; 31-1512	R625.1 -- 629.7

TEXTBOOKS

It is normally within the power of the local school board to adopt textbooks for use in the school district. However, the adoption powers may be subject to restrictions imposed by the state. In most states the district board is required to make its selection of textbooks from a list prepared by the state educational agency. These state approved lists usually contain recommendations for several books for each course thus allowing the local board some control over the selection process. In a number of states this list is drawn up by an independent textbook commission. Several states which use the state approved list allow the district boards to adopt supplementary texts for a course if they comply with certain state standards. Often these state standards are not articulated; rather, the state agency reviews the proposed texts on an individual basis.

In several states, the state education agency does not oversee the local selection process and a district board may adopt any textbook. Even in those states the state agency will generally provide the district with a recommended list.

In other states the district board must adopt the basal text for every course from the state approved list, but the adoption of any additional instructional material does not require state approval.

About half the states have extensive sections of the code devoted to the regulation of textbook contracts with publishers. To prevent the use of out-of-date textbooks many states require that the list of approved textbooks be reviewed every few years.

Most states require that textbooks be supplied free to all students. Some states refine that requirement to account for years when the state may have allotted insufficient money to provide free textbooks to all students. Under these circumstances, these states set a priority requiring that elementary grades be provided with free textbooks before secondary grades. In some states the district board must provide free textbooks to all indigent pupils, while retaining discretion in all other instances.

Description of Headings for Chart on Textbooks

Textbooks Supplied Free - The State requires that textbooks be supplied free to all students; otherwise, the district board has the discretion of supplying textbooks free.

Local Selection

1) Without State Approval - The district may select all (X) or part (P) of its textbooks without state approval.
2) From State Approved List - The district board may select all (X) or part (P) of its textbooks from the state's list of approved textbooks.
3) Within State Standards - The district board must select all (X) or part (P) of its textbooks in accordance with certain state standards (i.e., with approval of specific textbooks).

Periodic Review of State Approved List - This number refers to the maximum number of years a textbook may remain on the state approved list without being reviewed for suitability.

State Regulation of Textbook Contracts - By statute the state sets controls on contracts for textbooks.

Textbooks - footnotes

(a) Connecticut - town board may change textbook selection by a 2/3 vote.

(b) Illinois, Iowa - district election to determine.

(c) Kansas - free textbooks when parents or guardian or any child attending public school are unable to purchase.

(d) North Dakota - by district decision.

TEXTBOOKS

STATES	TEXT BOOKS SUPPLIED FREE	LOCAL SELECTION			PERIODIC REVIEW OF STATE LIST (in years)	STATE REGULATION OF TEXTBOOK CONTRACTS
		Without State Approval	From State Approved List	Within State Standards		
ALABAMA			x		6	x
ALASKA			x			
ARIZONA	x	P	P		5	x
ARKANSAS	x		x	x		x
CALIFORNIA	x		x		3	x
COLORADO	P	x				
CONNECTICUT	x	x			5(a)	
DELAWARE	x			P		x
FLORIDA	x		P	P	4	x
GEORGIA	x		x			
HAWAII						
IDAHO	x		x			
ILLINOIS	(b)		x			
INDIANA	x		x		5	x
IOWA	(b)	x				
KANSAS	(c)		x			
KENTUCKY	x		x	x		
LOUISIANA	x		x			
MAINE	x	x			3	
MARYLAND	x	x				
MASSACHUSETTS	x	x				x
MICHIGAN	x		x			x
MINNESOTA	x	P		P		x
MISSISSIPPI	x		x			x
MISSOURI	x		x			
MONTANA	x		x			
NEBRASKA	x	x				
NEVADA	x		x			
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
NEW JERSEY	x		x			
NEW MEXICO	x				4	x
NEW YORK	x	x				
NORTH CAROLINA	x		x			
NORTH DAKOTA	(d)	P	P		5	x
OHIO	x	P	P		4	x
OKLAHOMA	x		x		4	x
OREGON	x		P	P	6	x
PENNYSLVANIA	x	x				
RHODE ISLAND	x		x		3	
SOUTH CAROLINA	x		x		4	x
SOUTH DAKOTA	x			x		
TENNESSEE			x		3-5	x
TEXAS	x		x		6	x
UTAH	x		x		4	x
VERMONT		x				
VIRGINIA	x		P	P	6	
WASHINGTON	x		P	P		
WEST VIRGINIA	P		x			X
WISCONSIN			x			
WYOMING	x	x				
Dist. of Col.	x		x			

P-partial

TEXTBOOKS CITATIONS

	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§§16-36-1 — 16-36-39	
ALASKA	§14.07.050	
ARIZONA	§§15-1101 — 15-1109	R7-2-301(B); 7-2-201(B)(9)(a)
ARKANSAS	§§80-1701 -- 80-1717	7-2-301(D)(10)
CALIFORNIA	§§60400 — 60403; 60410; 60411; 60412	
COLORADO	Constitution Art. IX Sec. 16; §22-32-109	
CONNECTICUT	§10-228	
DELAWARE	§122(b)(6)	
FLORIDA	§§233.17; 233.165; 122.15(3); 233.255	
GEORGIA	§§32-603a; 32-653a	R30-1614
IDAHO	§§33-118; 33-512	R-407; Idaho State Textbook and Improvement of Instruction Committee Handbook (1976)
ILLINOIS	§§28-3; 2814	
INDIANA	§§20-10.1-9-1; 20-10.5-11-1	Administrative Handbook, 13-1;
IOWA	§§301.1 -- 301.28	13.2(sec. b); 24-1(rule 1-5); 12-7
KANSAS	§72-4107	
KENTUCKY	§156.500 — 156.474	704 KAR 2:020
LOUISIANA	§17:352	
MAINE	§§473 ss 2; 856-7; 161 ss 7	
MARYLAND	Art. 77 §§67, 79	R13.05.05.01
MASSACHUSETTS	Art. 69 §1; Art. 71 §48	
MICHIGAN	§§380.1422; 380.1431	
MINNESOTA	§123.12(44)	EDU 740 — 744
MISSISSIPPI	§§37-43-1; 37-43-31; 37-43-35	
MISSOURI	§§170.055; 170.061	5 CSR 50-340(4)(c)(1); 5CSR 60-110
MONTANA	§75-7602	
NEBRASKA	§§79-120; 79-121	
NEVADA	§390-140	
NEW MEXICO	§§77-13-7; 77-13-8; 77-13-13	R72-11
NEW YORK	§§701-705	CH I Sec. 21.1
NORTH CAROLINA	§§115-206.2; 115-206.4; 115-206.5; 115-206.12	
NORTH DAKOTA	§§15-43-09; 15-43-04; 15-43-02	Administrative Manual 1973, p.50
OHIO	§§3329.06; 3329.08; 3329.10	R3301-35-05(B); 3301-35-05(a)
OKLAHOMA	§§16-121; 16-110- 16-102; 16-104; 16-106	Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools, p.37
OREGON	§§337.150; 337.050; 337.035; 337.055; 337.141	R581-11-050; 581-11-070; 581-11-080
PENNSYLVANIA	§8-801	
RHODE ISLAND	§§16-23-2; 16-1-9; 16-23-1	
SOUTH CAROLINA	§§21-456; 21-474; 21-486; 21-501	R43-70; 43-71
SOUTH DAKOTA	§§13-34-16.2; 13-34-11	
TENNESSEE	§§49-2009; 49-2018; 49-2021	
TEXAS	§§12.01; 12.11 (sub. e); 12.27	Policies, 2304.12; 2306.5(2); 3331.1; 3334.1.1; 3333; 3336.1
UTAH	§§53-6-20; 53-13-6; 53-13-10	Policies, Procedures, Practices, (1976) p. 6-14, 20
VERMONT	§16-3743	
VIRGINIA	§§22-297; 22-306.1; 22-307.1	Regulation for the State Board of Education in Virginia, p.1. 79, 129, 135
WASHINGTON	§28A-58.103	
WEST VIRGINIA	§§18-5-21; 18-5-21c,d,e	
WISCONSIN	§118.03	
WYOMING	§21.1-181	
Dist. of Col.	§§31-401; 31-404	

80

GENERAL TEACHER CERTIFICATION

In all but two states, certification for teachers is a specifically enumerated prerequisite to employment. There are certain general requirements concerning individual qualifications that are usually necessary for such certification. More than half of the states have character and health requirements and slightly less have citizenship and age requirements. Only one state, Florida, has a residency requirement.

Those states which have examination and/or experience requirements usually provide that they are alternatives to the existing certification requirements. They are generally in lieu of certification requirements rather than in addition to them. In order to maintain one's certification, more than half of the states require the teacher to continue her/his education.

Most states list a undergraduate degree as an prerequisite to certification. Nearly half of the states have graduate degree requirements, although there are often coupled with the provisions concerning continuing education. Many states also require a recommendation from the degree granting institution. Sixteen states have student teaching requirements and an additional ten list student teaching as "authorized".

Authority to promulgate certification standards generally rests with the State Board of Education. A few states, however, provide for the State Superintendent of Education to either share that authority or exercise it entirely. In only two states does the Department of Education bear this responsibility. Fourteen states grant this authority to other designated bodies such as Certification Advisory Committees.

Most states have provisions for permanent and probationary teacher certification. Slightly less than half the states provide for temporary and emergency certification. About half of the states provide for substitute teacher certification, but only ten states have "professional" teacher's certificates.

Almost all of the states provide for suspension/revocation procedures with at least minimal due process guarantees. Most of the states are party to the Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Educational Personnel. In addition many states have other reciprocal agreements for the recognition of out-of-state certificates.

Description of Headings for Chart on General Teacher Certification

Statute and/or Regulation - All general teacher certification requirements specified on this chart are covered by statutes (S) and/or regulations (R).

Prerequisite to Employment - Certification necessary for employment as a teacher

1) Character - A person must be of suitable character to be certified.
2) Health - A person must meet predetermined health standards.
3) Citizenship - Applicants must either be United States citizens or have declared their intention to become citizens within a prescribed period of time.
4) Residency - A provision exists concerning the state residency of a person for certification as a teacher.
5) Age - In order to be granted certification one must fulfill an age requirement.

Exam Required - Examination for certification is required in and of itself, or in lieu of experience or other certification requirements.

Experience Required - Experience required for certification, or may be accepted as an alternative for an examination or other certification requirements.

Continuing Education Requirements - Provisions requiring continuing educati for certificate holder.

Degree Requirements - Undergraduate/graduate degrees and/or recommendations from degree granting institution and/or student teaching experience required for certification.

Promulgating Authority

1) State Board of Education - State Board has the authority to promulgate certification requirements.
2) State Superintendent of Education - State Superintendent has the authority to promulgate certification requirements.
3) Department of Education - Department of Education has the authority to promulgate certification requirements.
4) Other - Other designated bodies have promulgating authority concerning certification requirements.

Types of Certificates

1) Permanent - Certificate granted is permanent in status.
2) Probationary - Initial certificate is for a probationary term.
3) Temporary - Temporary certificates are available.
4) Emergency - Certificates may be granted in emergency situations
5) Supervisory - A certificate for supervision is available.

Issuing Body

1) State Board of Education - The State Board of Education issues certificates.
2) State Superintendent of Education - State Superintendent issues certificates.
3) Department of Education - Department of Education issues certificates.
4) Other - Other designated bodies issue certificates.

Suspension Procedures - Provision exists for suspending/revoking teacher certificates.

Reciprocity

1) Interstate Agreement - State is a party to the Interstate Agreement on Qualifications of Educational Personnel.
2) Other - State has other types of reciprocity agreements with other state(s) for the recognition of a teacher's qualifications.

General Teacher Certification - footnotes

(a) Colorado, New Hampshire - examination may be taken as an alternative.

(b) Colorado, Florida, Washington - Experience may be used as an alternative.

(c) Kentucky, Mississippi, Virginia - discretionary.

(d) Minnesota - experience required for renewal.

(e) Georgia - continuing education provided.

(f) Utah - examination optional.

(g) Illinois - student teaching requirement may be waived.

(h) Maryland, Nevada - student teaching permitted.

(i) Pennsylvania - student teaching as an alternative.

(j) Oklahoma - for more than 20 days.

General Teacher Certification

STATES	STATUTE	REGULATION	PRE-REQUISITE TO EMPLOYMENT	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS					EXAM REQ'D	EXP-ERIENCE REQ'D
				CHARACTER	HEALTH	CITIZENSHIP	RESIDENCY	AGE		
ALABAMA	S	*	X							
ALASKA	S	R	X		X			X		
ARIZONA	S	R	X	X	X	X			X	
ARKANSAS	S	*	X		X					
CALIFORNIA	S	R		X	X	X		X	X	
COLORADO	S	R	X	X					X(a)	X(b)
CONNECTICUT	S	R	X	X	X	X		X		
DELAWARE	S	*	X							
FLORIDA	S	R	X	X	X	X	X	X		X(b)
GEORGIA	S	R	X	X						
HAWAII	S		X							
IDAHO	S	R	X	X	X	X		X		
ILLINOIS	S	R	X	X	X	X		X	X	
INDIANA	S	R	X							
IOWA	S	R	X							
KANSAS	S	R	X		X					
KENTUCKY	S	R	X	X				X	X(c)	
LOUISIANA	S	R	X							
MAINE	S		X	X	X					
MARYLAND	S	R	X		X					
MASSACHUSETTS	S	R	X	X	X	X				
MICHIGAN	S	R	X					X		
MINNESOTA	S	R	X	X	X					X(d)
MISSISSIPPI	S	R		X	X	X		X	X(c)	
MISSOURI	S	R	X	X	X				X	
MONTANA	S	R	X	X	X	X		X		X
NEBRASKA	S	R	X	X	X	X				
NEVADA	S	R	X		X	X			X	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	S	R	X						X(a)	
NEW JERSEY	S	R	X			X		X	X	
NEW MEXICO	S	R	X		X	X				
NEW YORK	S	R	X	X		X		X	X	
NORTH CAROLINA	S	R	X		X				X	
NORTH DAKOTA	S	R	X	X		X				
OHIO	S	R	X	X						
OKLAHOMA	S	R	X							
OREGON	S	R	X	X	X			X		
PENNSYLVANIA	S	R	X	X	X	X		X		
RHODE ISLAND	S	R	X	X					X	
SOUTH CAROLINA	S	R	X		X	X		X	X	
SOUTH DAKOTA	S	R	X		X	X		X		
TENNESSEE	S	R	X	X	X			X		X
TEXAS	S	R	X	X	X	X		X	X	
UTAH	S		X	X	X			X	X(f)	X
VERMONT	S	R	X							
VIRGINIA	S	R	X		X				X(c)	
WASHINGTON	S	R	X	X	X	X		X		X(b)
WEST VIRGINIA	S	R	X	X	X	X		X	X	
WISCONSIN	S	R	X		X				A	
WYOMING	S	R	X	X		X		X	X	
DIST. OF. COL.	S	R	X	X	X			X		X

*Regulations not received before completion of this study.

GENERAL TEACHER CERTIFICATION

STATES	CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS	DEGREE REQUIREMENTS				PROMULGATING AUTHORITY			
		UNDER-GRADUATE	GRADUATE	RECOMMEND-ATION	STUDENT TEACHING	S.B.E.	S.S.E.	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	OTHER
ALABAMA	X					X	X		
ALASKA	X	X		X	X	X			
ARIZONA		X	X		X	X			X
ARKANSAS						X			
CALIFORNIA	X	X	X	X	X				X
COLORADO	X	X	X	X	A	X			X
CONNECTICUT	X	X	X	X		X			X
DELAWARE						X			
FLORIDA	X	X	X			X			
GEORGIA	(e)					X	X		X
HAWAII		X	X					X	
IDAHO		X		X	A	X			
ILLINOIS		X	X		(g)				
INDIANA									X
IOWA	X	X	X	X	X	X			
KANSAS	X	X		X	X	X			
KENTUCKY	X	X	X		X	X			X
LOUISIANA	X	X	X	X		X			
MAINE	X					X			
MARYLAND	X	X			(h)	X	X		X
MASSACHUSETTS		X			X	X			
MICHIGAN	X	X	X		A	X			
MINNESOTA	X				X	X			
MISSISSIPPI	X	X				X			
MISSOURI		X				X			
MONTANA	X	X	X		X	X			
NEBRASKA	X	X		X		X			
NEVADA		X	X		(h)	X			
NEW HAMPSHIRE		X	X			X			X
NEW JERSEY	X	X			X	X			
NEW MEXICO	X	X	X	X	A	X			
NEW YORK		X			X		X		
NORTH CAROLINA	X	X	X		A	X			X
NORTH DAKOTA	X	X			A		X		
OHIO	X	X			X	X			
OKLAHOMA		X			A	X			X
OREGON		X			A				X
PENNSYLVANIA	X	X	X		(i)	X		X	X
RHODE ISLAND	X	X				X			
SOUTH CAROLINA	X	X	X	X	A	X			
SOUTH DAKOTA	X	X	X	X		X			
TENNESSEE					A	X			
TEXAS		X	X	X	X	X			
UTAH				X	X	X			
VERMONT						X			
VIRGINIA						X			
WASHINGTON	X	X	X	X		X			
WEST VIRGINIA	X	X	X	X	A	X			
WISCONSIN		X		X	X		X		X
WYOMING	X	X	X			X			
DIST. OF. COL.	X	X			X	X			

S.B.E. - State Board of Education

S.S.E. - State Superintendent of Education

A. - Authorized

GENERAL TEACHER CERTIFICATION

STATES	TYPES OF TEACHER CERTIFICATION						ISSUING BODY				SUSPENSION	RECIPROCITY	
	PERMANENT	PROBATIONARY	TEMPORARY	EMERGENCY	SUBSTITUTE	PROFESSIONAL	SBE	SSE	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	OTHER	PROCEDURE	INTRA-STATE AGREEMENT	OTHER
ALABAMA			X	X							X		
ALASKA	X			X		X		X	X		X	X	
ARIZONA	X	X	X	X	X		X				X		X
ARKANSAS											X		
CALIFORNIA	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X
COLORADO	X	X	X	X		X			X		X		X
CONNECTICUT	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	
DELAWARE	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	
FLORIDA	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X
GEORGIA	X	X								X	X		
HAWAII	X				X				X		X	X	
IDAHO	X	X		X			X				X	X	X
ILLINOIS	X	X	X		X			X		X	X		X
INDIANA					X					X	X	X	X
IOWA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X
KANSAS	X	X			X		X				X		X
KENTUCKY	X	X		X	X	X		X			X	X	X
LOUISIANA	X	X	X			X			X		X		X
MAINE								X				X	X
MARYLAND	X	X				X		X				X	X
MASSACHUSETTS							X		X		X	X	
MICHIGAN	X	X		X	X		X				X	X	X
MINNESOTA	X						X	X			X	X	X
MISSISSIPPI			X	X	X					X	X		X
MISSOURI							X			X	X		
MONTANA	X	X		X		X		X			X		
NEBRASKA	X	X		X	X	X		X			X	X	X
NEVADA	X	X		X	X		X				X		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	X	X			X			X			X	X	
NEW JERSEY	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	
NEW MEXICO	X	X		X	X		X				X		X
NEW YORK	X	X			X			X		X	X	X	X
NORTH CAROLINA	X	X	X									X	X
NORTH DAKOTA	X	X	X					X		X	X		
OHIO	X	X	X		X	X					X	X	X
OKLAHOMA					(1)						X	X	
OREGON	X	X								X	X		
PENNSYLVANIA	X	X	X	X					X		X	X	X
RHODE ISLAND							X	X			X	X	
SOUTH CAROLINA	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	X
SOUTH DAKOTA	X				X			X			X	X	
TENNESSEE	X	X	X				X	X		X	X		X
TEXAS	X	X	X	X				X			X		X
UTAH	X						X					X	X
VERMONT												X	X
VIRGINIA			X		X							X	
WASHINGTON	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X
WEST VIRGINIA	X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	
WISCONSIN	X	X	X		X	X		X			X	X	
WYOMING	X	X		X	X					X	X		
DIST. OF COL.	X	X	X				X				X		

GENERAL TEACHER CERTIFICATION CITATIONS

State	Statutes	Regulations
ALABAMA	§16-23-1; 16-23-7 -- 16-23-16; 16-23-3; 16-23-2; 16-23-4;	
ALASKA	§14.20.010; 14.20.020; 14.20.620 -- 14.20.650.	4AAC 05.080; 4AAC 12.010; 4AAC 42.030; 4AAC 06.050; 4AAC 12.020; 4AAC 12.070; 4AAC 12.045
ARIZONA	§§15-234; 15-233; 15.102; 15.208; 1191-95	R7-2-401; R7-2-401(5); R7-2-201(b)
ARKANSAS	§§80-1209; 80-1210; 80-114; 80-1208; 80-113; 80-1228	
CALIFORNIA	§§44273; 44339; 44320; 44336; 44259; 44335; 44280; 44450 -- 44467; 44251; 44332; 44253; 44254; 44225; 44202; 44243; 44244; 44420 -- 44437; 12500	R5505; 6027; 6050; 6053; 6033; 5931; 6011; 6620 -- 6624; 5931; 5941 -- 5950; 5932; 5922; 6000; 6058; 5930; 6630 -- 6656; 5920-5920.8; 6006; 5991 6075 -- 6047; 6670
COLORADO	§§22-60-102; 22-60-104; 22-60-107; 22-60-108; 22-60-105; 22-2-109; 22-2-113	2202-R-8.01; 2260-R-1.01; 2260-R-1.06; 2260-R-2.01; 2260-R-2.02; 2260-R.1.07; 2260-R-3.02; 2260-R-15.0; 2260-R-2.06; 2260-R-2.07; 2260-R-3.03 -- 2260-R-3.05; 2260-R-1.0; 2260-R-12.0; 2260-R-110 -- 2260-R-112.
CONNECTICUT	§§10-145; 10-145a; 10-145b; 10-145d; 10-146a; 10-146c	R10-146-2; 10-146-7; 10-146-3; 10-146-4; 10-146-54; 10-146-57; 10-146-9
DELAWARE	§§1092; 1313; 1202; 1230; 1201; 1204; Art. 14 §8213	
FLORIDA	§§231.02; 231.14; 231.17; 231.03; 231.031; 231.20; 230.2311; 231.15 -- 231.16; 231.28; 232.023; 244.09 -- 244.11	R6A-4.01; 6A-4.02 -- 6A-4.06; 6A-4.35; 6A.-4.37
GEORGIA	§§32-655a; 32-1018; 32-653a; 32-655; 32-1019	R50-1310; 50-1011; 50-111; 50-120; 50-113
HAWAII	§§297-41.1; 297-2 -- 297-4; 297-31; 297-13; 315-1 -- 315-3	
IDAHO	§§33-513; 33-1201; 33-1202; 33-1204; 33-1203; 33-114; 33-1208 -- 33-1210; 31-4104 -- 31-4105	P39; 301.1; 301.3.15; 13, 14; 8; 3013.6; 301.5.3; 15; 301.3.7; 12; 301.312; 301.3.14
ILLINOIS	§§21-1; 34-83; 34- 6; 21-2; 21-2.1; 21-3 -- 21-5; 21-7.1; 10-21.1; 21-13; 21-23; 21-10.2; 21-10; 2-3.9; 21-11.1	Minimum Regulations for State Certificates, Au. 20, 1976 - R1;11;X: III: VI: IVV: VIII
INDIANA	§§20-6-12-3; 20-6.1-3.2; 20-6.1-3.1; 20-1-1-4; 20-6.1-3.3; 20-6.1-3.5	R21-26; 13-2(c); 13-2
IOWA	§§294.1; 260.27; 260.1 -- 260.30; 257.10; 260.6; 260.19; 17A.18; 260.10; 284.1--284.20	670-3.4(257); 670-16.4; 670-5(257); 670-14.5(257'; 670-14.3(257); 670-13.1(257); 670-16.4; 670-16.5(257); 670-17.4 -- 670-17.5(257);670-14.2(257); 670-14.6 -- 670-14.7(257);670-13.8(257); 670-13.13(257); 670-14.10 -- 67-14.11(257); 670-14.8 -- 670-14.9(257);
KANSAS	§§72-1390; 72-5213; 72-1392; 72-1388; 72-7513; 82-8505; 72-1383; 72-5412	R91-1-16; 91-1-2; 91-1-5; 91-19-1.5; 91-1-3; 91-1-6; 91-1-14; 91-1-12; 91-1-19
KENTUCKY	§§161.020; 161.040; 161.030; 161.100; 161.025; 161.780; 161.124	740 KAR 20:005; 704 KAR 20;030; 704 KAR 20:015; 704 KAR 15:040; 704 KAR 20:020; 704 KAR 20:060; 704 KAR 20:065; 704 KAR 20:085; 704 KAR 20:070; 704 KAR 20:090; 704 KAR 20:120; 704 KAR 20:100; 704 KAR 20:210; 704 KAR 1:040

(con:'d)

State	Statutes	Regulations
LOUISIANA	§§17:413; 17:412; 17.411; 17.430	Louisiana Standards for State Certification of School Personnel - Bulletin #746 (1976) - IIp. 3-4; 9-10; III p. 12-14; IV p. 16-18; V p. 21-22; VI p. 26-30; II p.5; IIp. 11
MAINE	§§1753; 1754; 1751; 1091; 1902; 1751; 59; 2011; 2022	
MARYLAND	Art. 77§86; 1168; 110; 27; 16; 108A -108C	R13.06.01.01; 13.06.01.03; 13.06.01.02; 13.06.01.04
MASSACHUSETTS	CH 71 §38G; 38; 55B; CH 69§5; 69A; 3-1 et.seq.	R8-III; R8-IV; R8-II; R-9
MICHIGAN	§§380.1233; 388.553; 380.1533; 380.1531; 388.1010; 380.1532; 388.1371	R390.1105; 390.1125; 390.1151 -- 390.1156; 390.1133; 390.1105; 390;1124; 390.1132; 390.1133 -- 390.1145; 390.1121 -- 390.1130; 390.1143 -- 390.1145
MINNESOTA	§§125.05; 125.09; 125.071; 121.11; 125.52; 125.06	Teacher Licensing Handbook (1975), p. 5(A) (1) (a); 7(A) (4) (B); 5 (A) (1) (a)(3); 5 (A) (1) (a) (1)
MISSISSIPPI	§§37-19-5; 37-9-5; 37-11-15; 37-11-17; 37-9-11; 37-3-21; 37-9-9; 37-9-57	Regulations for Teacher Certification Bulletin #130 - CHI, A,D,E,F,; CH II, A,B,C,D,E,G; CH IV, A,B.
MISSOURI	§§168.011; 168.031; 168.131; 168.121; 168.071	5CSR 50-820; 5CSR 80-800.010; 5CSR 50-340.010
MONTANA	§§75-6001; 75-6004; 75-6006; 75-6002; 75-6011; 75-5707; 75-6003; 75-5607; 75-6010	R48-2.6(6)-56080; 48-2.10(2)-S10080; 48-2.10(1)-S1040; 48-2.10(2)-S1090; 48-2.10(10)-S10100; 48-2,10(2)-S10030-- 48-2.10(2)-S10050; 48-2.10(10)-S10140; 48-2.10(1)-S1060; 48.210(2)-S1090; 48-2.10(18)-P10160 -- 48.210(18)-P10200
NEBRASKA	§§79-1233; 79-1240; 79-147.06; 79-1247.08; 79-1247.11; 79-332; 79-1247.07; 79-1247;05; 79-1234; 79-2701; 79-1247.09 -- 79-1247.10	R11-(24); 21-(13); 21(38); 21-(2); 21-(45); 21-(42); 21-(36) -- 21-(41); 21-(79) -- 21-(86); 21-(50) -- 21-(64); 21-(75) -- 21-(78); 21-(69) -- 21-(73); 21-(9); 21-(65) -- 21-(68); 21-(46) -- 21-(49); 21-(87) -- 21-(88); 21-(19); 21-(24); 21-(39); 21-(44); 21-(48)
NEVADA	§§391.090; 391.095; 391.020; 385.080 -- 385.090; 391.320 -- 391.340; 391.350; 391.355; 385.265	Nevada Teacher Certification Regulations (1974) - p.1-5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	§§119.39; 186.11; 186.8; 200 (E)	R00319.1 CH III, E; R319.13, CH III,F; R00321.1; R5100.2; R00479; R5100.2 R00975
NEW JERSEY	§§18A:26-6; 18A:26-2; 18A:27-2;18A:29-1; 18A:6-39, 18A:26-1; 18A:26-8; 18A:29-16; 18A:6-38; 18A:4-35; 18A:26-4; 18A:26-5; 18A:35-9; 18A:26-10; 18A:28-8; 18A:26-11	R6:11-3.1 -- 6:11-3.2; 6:11-3.10; 6:11-3.11; 6:11-3.18; 6:11-3.31; 6:11-5.1; 6:11-5.2; 6:11-3 2:; 6:11-3.26; 6:11-45; 6:11-7.58 -- 6:11-52; 6:11-7.46; 6:11-4.1; 6:11-4.3; 6:11-4.2; 6:11-46; 6:11-4.4; 6:11-4.8; 6:11-47; 6:11-3.22; 6:11-3.3; 6:11-3.7 -- 6:11-3.8; 6:11-3.32
NEW MEXICO	§§77-8-1.2; 77-8-7; 77-2-2; 77-8-19	R73-7, 67-1; 63-2; 72-4; 72-3; 63-3; 71-24; 71-28; 71-29; 71-25; 71-26; 71-27; 72-4; 71-17; 68-2; 72-16; 74-6; 77-1; 74-7; 74-8; 71-19
NEW YORK	Art. 61§3001; 3009; 3006; 3004; 3018; 3030; 3007 Art. 52-A§2590 Art. 52§2537, 2569-a; 2566 Art. 27§2569b	R80.32; 83.4; 80.2(1); 80.18 -- 80.17; 80.2(g); 80.3; 80.5; 80.6; 80.7; 80.2(L); 80.36; 83.4; 80.6
NORTH CAROLINA	§§115-152; 115-155; ;15-143; 115-160; 115-153; 115-11; 115-151	A2H.0203; 2H.0205; 2H.1702; 2H.1705; 2H.0207; 2H.0206; 2H.1703; 2H.0201; 2H.1706
NORTH DAKOTA	§§15-36-11; 15-36-01; 15-36-07; 15-47-40 -- 15-47-42; 15-21-09; 15-36-15 -- 15-36-17; 15-47-28; 15-47-30	Adminstrative Manual for North Dakota Schools (1973) - p.98,99, 132, 160, 10
OHIO	§§3319.30; 3319.22; 3319.26; 3319.24; 3319.28; 3319.09; 3319.23; 3319.31; 3319.15; 3319.42	R3301-35-04; 3301-31-05; 3301-21-081 -- 3301-21-10; 3301-21-12; 3301-31-19; 3301-21-44; 3301-21-13; 3301-12-21

(cont'd)

State	Statutes	Regulations
OKLAHOMA	§§60101; 1-116; 6-108; 6-109; 6-128; 6-105; 3-104; 5-131; 6-125; 6-120	Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools - p. 17, 54
OREGON	§§342.173; 342.143; 342.120; 342.140; 342.980; 342.125; 342.135; 342.165; 342.175	R581-15-205; 581-22-262; 581-36-005
PENNSYLVANIA	§§12-1201; 12-1202; 21-2108; 12-1252; 11-1109; 11-1225; 12-1204; 12-1205; 12-1255; 12-1211; 12-1206; 24-2401.1 -- 2401.3	R49.12; 51.32; 49.71; 49.84; 55.11; 51.33; 49.67; 49.61; 49.72; 49.91; 49.92;49.82; 49.83; 49.31 -- 49.33; 49.62; 49.13; 49.21 -- 49.24; 49.52; 49.64.1 -- 49.64.6; 49 61; 49.63; 49.65; 49.171
RHODE ISLAND	§§16-11-1; 16-11-2; 16-1-4; 16-1-5; 16-11-4; 16-11-5	Standards for Approval and Accreditation of Secondary Schools in Rhode Island (1967) - p.8,15 Standards for Rhode Island Elementary Schools (1977-78) - B-3
SOUTH CAROLINA	§§21-354; 21-371; 21-372; 21-45; 21-400	Art. 3§43-60 -- 43-63 Art. 17§43-207; 43-206
SOUTH DAKOTA	§§13-4-2; 13-42-1; 13-42-2; 13-42-4; 13-42-3; 13-4-5; 13-42-9; 13-42-17; 13-42-18	R24:03:05:01; 24:02:01:06; 24:02:01:04; 24:02:02:02:03:06; 24:02:03:08; 24:02:02:01;24:02:04:01; 24:02:04:01; 24:02; 24:02:03:10; 24:02:01:05
TENNESSEE	§§49-1201; 49-1204; 49-1302; 49-1203; 49-1301; 49-1236; 49-1234; 49-1232; 49-1235; 49-1237; 49-1233; 29-105; 49-1241	R-1, B-10, R-11, D
TEXAS	§§4.11; 13.034. 13.044; 13.037; 13.032; 13.039; 11.311; 13.034; 13.036; 13.040; 13.046; 11.26; 13.042	P03712y; 6211; 6209; 6203.1; 6202. 6206; 6204; 6203; 6212; 6208 AP6203.1; 6209; 6105; 6202; 6203.2; 6206; 6204; 6212; 6208
UTAH	§§53-2-21; 53-2-16; 53-2-15; 53-2-22; 53-2-17; 53-2-18; 53-2-24; 59-49-1; 53-2-20	
VERMONT	§§16-1692; 16-164; 16-2041; 16-1695	Reference Manual of the State Board of Education (1977) - CH VII, B p. 106; CH V, E p. 101
VIRGINIA	§§22-204; 22-249; 22-202; 22-348	Regulations of the Board of Educat on of the Commonwealth of Virginia (1975) CH II p.3
WASHINGTON	§§28A.67.010; 28A.70.140; 28A.67.020; 28A.70.005; 28A.03.030; 28A.70.160 28A.93.010	WAC180-80-200; 180-80-202; 180-80-205; 180-80-210; 180-80-510; 180-80-550; 180-80-215; 180-80-610; 180-80-217; 180-80-260; 180-80-265; 180-80-600; 180-80-195; 180-80-256; 180-80-258; 180-80-310
WEST VIRGINIA	§§18A-3-1; 18A-3-2; 18-A-3-3; 18A-2-5; 18A-2-6; 18A-3-6; 18A-10E-1	West Virginia Plan for Licensure p. 293, 291 R. 5210; 5110
WISCONSIN	§§118.19; 118.25; 115.28; 115.46;	PI ..01; 3.001; 3.10
WYOMING	§§21.1-174; 21.1-14; 21.1-175, 21.1-15	Reg. CH III §3; CH III§4; CH III §6; CH III §8; CH III§5
DIST. OF COL.	§§31-1511; 31-1522 31-1531; 31-1533, 31-1801	Reg.CH XVII§1.0; R-4.5; R-13.2; R-14.0; R-13.0; R-3.0; R-4.0 License II, TSAIS License III, TSAIS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS' CERTIFICATION

In all states except one, certification for administrative officers is a prerequisite to employment. There are certain general requirements concerning individual qualifications that are usually necessary for such certification. More than half the states have character and health requirements for administrative officer certification, and slightly less than half have citizenship and age requirements. Only a few states have residency requirements.

Most states have degree requirements for certification, based upon job demands In almost all cases those states which require an undergraduate degree also require some graduate study. More than half of the states have experience requirements, but less than half require recommendations and examinations. Only three states list clinical experience as a requirement for certification

Supervisory certificates are granted most often at the state as opposed to the local level. About two-thirds of the states offer these certificates. Most states which offer probationary certificates do so as a precondition for conferral of permanent certificates. Some states provide for emergency and temporary certificates. Almost all states provide for a suspension procedure for certificate holders.

Description of Headings for Chart on Administrative Officers' Certification

Statute or Regulation - All administrative officers' certification requirements specified on this chart are covered by statutes (S) and/or regulations (R).

Prerequisite to Employment - Certification necessary for employment as an administrative officer.

General Requirements

1) Character - A person must be of suitable character to be certified.
2) Health - A person's health must meet predetermined standards.
3) Citizenship - Persons must either be U.S. citizens or have declared their intent to become citizens within a prescribed time period.
4) Residency - A provision exists concerning the state residency of a person for certification as an administrative officer.
5) Age - In order to be granted certification one must fulfill an age requirement.

Degree Requirements - Undergraduate/graduate degrees required.

Additional Requirements

1) Recommendation - A recommendation from an individual's preparing institution is necessary for certification.
2) Clinical Experience - State has provisions for clinical experience as a requirement for certification.
3) Examination - A person must fulfill an examination requirement in addition to or as an alternative to meeting other certification requirements.
4) Experience - Experience is either required for either initial certification or may be used in lieu of meeting other existing certification requirements.

Continuing Education Requirements - Provisions requiring continuing education for certificate holders.

Types of Certificates

1) Permanent - Certificate granted is permanent in status.

2) Probationary - Initial certificate is for a probationary term.

3) Temporary - Temporary certificates are available.

4) Emergency - Certificates may be granted in emergency situations.

5) Supervisory - A certificate for supervision is available.

Issuing Body

1) State Board of Education - The State Board of Education issues certificates.

2) State Superintendent of Education - State Superintendent issues certificates.

3) Department of Education - Department of Education issues certificates.

4) Other - Other designated bodies issue certificates.

Promulgating Authority

1) State Board of Education - State Board has the authority to promulgate certification.

2) State Superintendent of Education - State Superintendent has the authority to promulgate certification.

3) Department of Education - Department of Education has the authority to promulgate certification.

4) Other - Other designated bodies have promulgating authority concerning certification.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS' CERTIFICATION

STATES	STATUTE	REGULATION	PREREQUISITE TO EMPLOYMENT	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS				
				CHARACTER	HEALTH	CITIZENSHIP	RESIDENCY	AGE
ALABAMA	S	*	X					
ALASKA	S	R	X					X
ARIZONA	S	R	X	X	X	X		
ARKANSAS	S	*	X		X			
CALIFORNIA	S	R	X	X	X	X		X
COLORADO	S	R	X	X				
CONNECTICUT	S	R	X	X	X			X
DELAWARE	S	*	X					
FLORIDA	S	R	X	X	X	X	X	X
GEORGIA	S	R	X	X		X		
HAWAII	S		X					
IDAHO	S	R	X		X	X		X
ILLINOIS	S	R	X	X	X	X		X
INDIANA	S	R	X					
IOWA	S	R	X					
KANSAS	S	R	X		X			
KENTUCKY	S	R	X	X				X
LOUISIANA	S	R	X					
MAINE	S		X	X	X			
MARYLAND	S	R	X		X			
MASSACHUSETTS	S	R	X	X	X	X		
MICHIGAN	S	R	X					X
MINNESOTA	S	R		X	X			
MISSISSIPPI	S	R	X	X	X	X		X
MISSOURI	S	R	X	X	X			
MONTANA	S	R	X	X	X	X		X
NEBRASKA	S	R	X	X	X	X		
NEVADA	S	R	X		X	X		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	S	R	X					
NEW JERSEY	S	R	X			X	X	
NEW MEXICO	S	R	X		X	X		
NEW YORK	S	R	X	X		X		X
NORTH CAROLINA	S	R	X		X			
NORTH DAKOTA	S	R	X	X		X		
OHIO	S	R	X	X				
OKLAHOMA	S	R	X					
OREGON	S	R	X	X	X			X
PENNSYLVANIA	S	R	X	X	X	X		X
RHODE ISLAND	S	R	X	X	X			
SOUTH CAROLINA	S	R	X		X			
SOUTH DAKOTA	S	R	X		X			
TENNESSEE	S	R	X	X	X			X
TEXAS	S	R	X	X	X	X	X	X
UTAH	S		X	X	X			X
VERMONT	S		X					
VIRGINIA	S		X		X			
WASHINGTON	S	R	X	X		X		
WEST VIRGINIA	S		X	X	X	X		X
WISCONSIN	S	R	X		X	X		X
WYOMING	S	R	X	X		X		X
DIST. OF COL.	S	R	X	X	X		X	X

*Regulation not received before completion of this study.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS' CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

STATES	DEGREE REQUIREMENTS		ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS				CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS
	UNDERGRADUATE	GRADUATE	RECOMMENDATION	CLINICAL EXPERIENCE	EXAMINATION	EXPERIENCE	
ALABAMA							X
ALASKA	X	X	X			X	X
ARIZONA	X	X			X		
ARKANSAS							
CALIFORNIA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
COLORADO	X	X	X	X		X	X
CONNECTICUT	X	X	X				X
DELAWARE							
FLORIDA	X	X				X	X
GEORGIA	X	X				X	X
HAWAII						X	
IDAHO	X		X				
ILLINOIS	X	X			X	X	
INDIANA							
IOWA							
KANSAS	X	X					
KENTUCKY	X	X					X
LOUISIANA	X	X				X	
MAINE							X
MARYLAND	X						X
MASSACHUSETTS	X						
MICHIGAN							
MINNESOTA	X	X	X			X	
MISSISSIPPI						X	X
MISSOURI							
MONTANA	X	X				X	X
NEBRASKA	X	X	X			X	X
NEVADA	X	X			X	X	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	X		X				
NEW JERSEY		X			X	X	
NEW MEXICO	X	X				X	
NEW YORK	X	X		X	X	X	
NORTH CAROLINA	X	X			X		X
NORTH DAKOTA	X	X				X	X
OHIO		X				X	X
OKLAHOMA		X				X	
OREGON	X						
PENNSYLVANIA	X	X				X	
RHODE ISLAND					X		
SOUTH CAROLINA					X		
SOUTH DAKOTA	X	X				X	
TENNESSEE							
TEXAS	X	X			X	X	
UTAH					X	X	
VERMONT							
VIRGINIA					X		
WASHINGTON	X	X	X			X	
WEST VIRGINIA	X	X					
WISCONSIN	X	X				X	
WYOMING	X	X			X	X	X
DIST. OF COL.	X	X			X	X	

Administrative Officers' Certification Requirements

States	Types of Certificates					Suspension Procedure
	Permanent	Probationary	Temporary	Emergency	Supervisory	
Alabama			X	X		
Alaska					X	X
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arkansas						X
California	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado	X	X		X	X	X
Connecticut	X	X	X	X	X	X
Delaware	X	X	X	X		X
Florida	X	X	X	X		X
Georgia	X				X	X
Hawaii						X
Idaho	X	X		X	X	X
Illinois	X	X	X		X	X
Indiana						X
Iowa	X				X	X
Kansas	X	X			X	X
Kentucky					X	X
Louisiana	X					
Maine						
Maryland	X	X			X	
Massachusetts						X
Michigan						X
Minnesota	X		X			X
Mississippi					X	X
Missouri					X	X
Montana	X	X		X	X	X
Nebraska	X	X		X	X	X
Nevada	X	X			X	X
New Hampshire	X	X				Y
New Jersey				X	X	X
New Mexico	X	X		X	X	X
New York	X	X			X	X
North Carolina	X	X			X	
North Dakota		X			X	X
Ohio	X	X			X	X
Oklahoma					X	X
Oregon					X	X
Pennsylvania	X	X			X	X
Rhode Island						X
South Carolina					X	X
South Dakota						X
Tennessee	X	X	X			X
Texas	X	X		X	X	X
Utah	X				X	X
Vermont						
Virginia			X			
Washington	X	X	X	X	X	X
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X			X	X
Wyoming	X	X		X	X	X
Dist. of Col.		X	X		X	X

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS' CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

STATES	ISSUING BODY				PROMULGATING AUTHORITY			
	S.B.E	S.S.E.	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	OTHER	S.B.E.	S.S.E.	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	OTHER
ALABAMA					X	X		
ALASKA								
ARIZONA					X			
ARKANSAS	X				X			
CALIFORNIA				X				X
COLORADO	X		X		X			X
CONNECTICUT					X			X
DELAWARE					X			
FLORIDA			X		X			
GEORGIA				X	X	X		X
HAWAII			X				X	
IDAHO	X				X			
ILLINOIS	X			X				
INDIANA				X				X
IOWA	X				X			
KANSAS	X				X			X
KENTUCKY		X			X		X	
LOUISIANA			X		X			
MAINE		X			X	X		
MARYLAND		X			X	X		
MASSACHUSETTS	X				X			
MICHIGAN	X				X			
MINNESOTA	X	X			X			
MISSISSIPPI				X	X			
MISSOURI	X				X			
MONTANA		X			X			
NEBRASKA		X			X			
NEVADA	X				X			
NEW HAMPSHIRE		X			X			
NEW JERSEY				X				
NEW MEXICO	X				X			
NEW YORK		X		X				
NORTH CAROLINA					X			X
NORTH DAKOTA		X			X			
OHIO					X			
OKLAHOMA					X			X
OREGON				X				X
PENNSYLVANIA			X		X		X	X
RHODE ISLAND	X	X			X			
SOUTH CAROLINA					X			
SOUTH DAKOTA		X		X	X			
TENNESSEE	X	X			X			
TEXAS		X		X	X			
UTAH	X				X			
VERMONT					X			
VIRGINIA								
WASHINGTON		X			X			
WEST VIRGINIA	X				X			
WISCONSIN						X		
WYOMING				X	X			
DIST. OF COL.	X				X			

S.B.E. - State Board of Education

S.S.E. - State Superintendent of Education

ADMINSTRATIVE OFFICER CERTIFICATION

STATE	STATUTES	REGULATIONS
ALABAMA	§§16-23-1; 16-23-7 -- 16-23-16; 16-23-3; 16-23-2	
ALASKA	§§14.07.145; 14.20.470	4 AAC 12.010; 4AAC 12.030;
ARIZONA	§§15-234; 15-333; 15-102; 15-208	R7-2-401
ARKANSAS	§§80-1244; 80-1209; 80-1210; 80-114; 80-1208; 80-113; 80-1214; 80-1228	
CALIFORNIA	§§44273; 44339, 44320; 44336; 44252; 44259; 44335; 44280 et seq.; 44251; 44332; 44253; 44254; 44270; 44225; 44202; 44243; 44244; 44420 -- 44437	R5802; 5505; 6027; 6050; 6053; 6033; 6011; 6560; 5929; 6675; 6006; 5991; 6075 -- 6097
COLORADO	§§22-60-102; 22-60-104; 22-60-107; 22-60-108; 22-2-109; 22-2-118; 22-60-110 -- 22-60-112	2260-R-1.01; 2260-R-1.06; 2260-R-2.02; 2260-R-1.07; 2260-R-2.01; 2260-R-15; 2260-R-3.03; 2260-R-8.08; 2260-R-1.0; 2260-R-12.0
CONNECTICUT	§§10-145; 10-145a; 10-145b	R10-146-2; 10-146-7; 10-146-4; 10-146-96 -- 10-146-101; 10-146-9
DELAWARE	Art. §1092; 1201; 1313; 1204	CHI, sub ch. II§122(b) (7)
FLORIDA	§§231.02; 231.14; 231.17; 231.03; 231.031; 230.2311; 231.20; 231.14; 231.15; 231.17; 231.16; 231.28; 232.023	R6A-4.02; 6A-4.03; 6A-4.04; 6A-4.06; 6A-4.05; 6A-4.07; 6A-4.08; 6A-4.37;
GEORGIA	§§32-655a; 32-1018; 32-1004; 32-653a	R50-1310; 50-111; 50-112; 50-113; 50-113
HAWAII	§§297-41.1; 297-2; 297-3	
IDAHO	§§33-513; 3-1201; 33-1202; 33-1204; 33-1203; 33-114; 33-1208 -- 33-1210	Certification Standards for Professional School Personnel (1976) - 301.1; 301.3.15; 301.3 State Board of Education Policy Manual for Public Schools (1974) - p. 20, 39, 8
ILLINOIS	§§21-1; 34-83; 21-3; 21-4; 21-5; 10-21.1; 21-13; 21-23; 21-10; 21-10.2; 21-7.1; 2+3.9	R-XII; III; XI; XII
INDIANA	§§20-6-12-3; 20-6.1-3.1; 20-1-1-4; 20-6.1-3.3; 20-6.1-3.7	R-21-26; 13-2(L); 13-2(c); 13-2
IOWA	§§294.1; 260.1 -- 260.30; 257.10; 17A.18	CH670 §3.4(257)
KANSAS	§§72-1390; 72-5213; 72-1388; 72-7513; 82-8505; 72-1383	R91-1-18; 91-1-2; 91-1-7; 91-1-8; 91-1-15
KENTUCKY	§§181.020; 161.040; 161.030; 161.025; 161.120; 161.780	704 KAR 20:005; 704 KAR 20:020; 704 KAR 20:100; 702 KAR 1:040
LOUISIANA	§§17:413; 17:414; 17:412; 17:411	Part VIII, p.39-40
MAINE	§§1753; 1754; 1751; 1091; 1902; 59; 160	
MARYLAND	Art. 77§107; 86; 110; 27; 16;30	R13.06.01.01;13.06.01.03; 13.06.01.02; 13.06.01.05
MASSACHUSETTS	CH.71§38G; 38;55b	R-8§III; 8§IV; 8§V; 9
MICHIGAN	§§388.553; 380.1233; 380.1533; 380.1531; 388.1010; 380.1532	R390.1105;
MINNESOTA	§§125.05; 125.09; 125.071; 121.11	EDU 330; Teachers Licensing Handbook (1976) p. 9,16
MISSISSIPPI	§§37-9-7; 37-11-15; 37-11-17; 37-5-73; 37-3-21; 37-9-9; 37-9-57	CHI §A; CHI §D; CHI §F; CH V; CHI§E
MISSOURI	§§168.011; 168.031; 168.131; 168.021; 168.071	SCSR 850.120
MONTANA	§§75-6001; 75-6004; 75-5802; 75-6006; 75-6011; 75-5707 75-6003; 75-5607; 75-6010	R48-2.6(6) - S6080; 48-2.10(2) - S10070; 48.210(10) -S10120; 48-2.10(2) - S10030; 48-2.10(2) - S10050; 48-2.10(2) - S1090; 48-2.10(18) - P10160 -- 48-2.10(18) - P10200
NEBRASKA	§§79-1233; 79-1240; 79-1247.06; 79-1247.08; 79-1229; 79-332; 79-1247.07; 79-1247.04; 79-1234	R11-(21); 11-(22); 21-(13); 21-(2); 21-(15) -- 21-(34); 21-(5); 21-(8);
NEVADA	§§391.090; 391;020; 385.080; 385.090; 341.320; 341.340; 341.350; 341.355; 385.265	Nevada Teacher Certification Requirements (1974) - P. 1, 2, 15
NEW HAMPSHIRE	§§189:39; 186:11; 186:8	R-00319.1; 00319.13; 00479; 00321.1; 00321.87; 00975; 00479

(cont'd)

STATE	STATUTES	REGULATIONS
NEW JERSEY	§§18A: 17-17; 18A:26-2; 18A:27-2; 18A:29-1; 18A:6-39; 18A:26-1; 18A:26-1.1; 18A:26-8; 18A:29-16; 18A:6-38; 18A:4-35; 18A:26-4; 18A:26-10; 18A:28-8	R6:11-9.2; 6:11-10.2; 6:11-7.47 -- 6:11-7.50; 6:11-9.1; 6:11-10.1 -- 6:11-14
NEW MEXICO	§§77-8-1.2; 77-8-7; 77-8-1.2; 77-2-2; 77-8-19	R73-7; 70-19; 63-3; 68-2; 74-6; 77-1; 74-7; 74-8
NEW YORK	Art. 61 §3003; 3001; 3001-a Art. 52 §2573; 2566 Art. 57 §2573; 2569-b; Art. 51 §2507	R83.4; 80.4; 80.2
NORTH CAROLINA	§§115-152; 115-155; 115-143; 115-153; 115-11	2H.0203; 2H0205; 2H1702; 2H0207; 2H1703; 2H.0206; 2H.1303; 2H.0201
NORTH DAKOTA	§§15-36-1; 15-36-01; 15-36-07; 15-36-15 -- 15-36-17	North Dakota Regulation - P. 98, 99, 160, 100, 10
OHIO	§§3319.30; 3319.22; 3319.26; 3319;28; 3319.23; 3319.31; 3319.15	R3301-35-04; 3301-21-01 -- 3301-21-07
OKLAHOMA	§§6-101; 1-116; 6-108; 6-109; 3-104; 5-131; 6-126; 6-120	Oklahoma Regulation - P. 12
OREGON	§§342.173; 342.143; 342.120; 342.140; 342.125; 342.200; 342.165; 342.175	R581-22-262
PENNSYLVANIA	§§12-1201; 12-1202; 21-2108; 12-1252; 11-1109; 11-1225; 12-1209; 12-1204; 12-1226; 12-1255; 12-1211; 12-1227	R49.12; 49.64.1 -- 49.64.6; 49.71; 49.67; 49.111; 49.112; 49.121; 49.41 -- 49.42; 49.72; 51.35; 49.13
RHODE ISLAND	§§16-11-1; 16-11-2; 16-1-4; 16-1-5; 16-11-4	Art. V School Personnel - p. 5-8 (Sec. D, 1,a) Education Programs for Very Young Children (1969) - p. 6
SOUTH CAROLINA	§§21-354; 21-371; 21-372; 21-61.5; 21-45; 21-375	Art. 17§43.207;
SOUTH DAKOTA	§§13-4-2; 13-42-1; 13-43-2; 13-42-4; 13-42-3; 13-4-5; 13-42-9; 13-42-17	R24:03:04:02; 24:02:03:11 -- 24:02:03:14
TENNESSEE	§§49-1201; 49-1204; 49-1302; 49-1203; 49-1236; 49-1234; 49-1235; 49-1257; 49-105; 49-1233	CH1 §8-10; CH11§D;
TEXAS	§§4.11; 13.034; 13.044; 13.032; 13.039; 13.037; 13.036; 13.040; 11.26; 13.046	PO 6211; 6204; AP 6203.2; 6206; 6204
UTAH	§§53-2-21; 53-2-16; 53-2-22; 53-2-17; 53-2-15; 53-2-18; 53-2-24	
VERMONT	§§16-1692; 16-164	
VIRGINIA	§§22-204; 22-249; 22-202	
WASHINGTON	§§28A.67.010; 28A.70.140; 28A.67.020; 28A.70.005; 28A.03.030; 28A.70.160 -- 28A.70.180	WAC 180-80-285; 180-80-290; 180-80-295; 180-80-302; 180-80-300; 180-80-312
WEST VIRGINIA	§§18A-3-1; 18A-3-3; 18A-2-5; 18A-2-6; 18A-3-2; 18A-3-6	
WISONSIN	§§118.19; 118.25; 115.28	PI 3.10
WYOMING	§§21.1-174; 21.1-14; 21.1-175; 21.1-15	CH III §3; CH III §4; CH III §4, 6, 9 CH III §5
DIST. OF COL.	§31-1511; 31-1522; 31-1534; 31-1533; 31-1512; 31-1531	R- 12.1; 11.1; 12.2; 11.6 -- 11.7

EXISTING CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS BY JOB TITLE

In slightly less than half of the states, the state superintendent and her/his assistants must be certified. In nearly all states regional and local superintendents are required to be certified. This is also true for principals and assistant principals.

In almost all states, specialists (i.e., psychologists, counselors, social workers, etc.) are required to be certified in order to work in the public schools.

In most states teachers are required to be certified in the specific areas, i.e., pre-school, elementary, junior high and secondary education, in which they intend to teach.

Special education and vocational education teachers in most states require certification to teach, whereas fewer than half the states require bilingual and adult education teachers to be certificate holders. Only six states require compensatory education teachers to be certified. More than half of the states either require or authorize teacher aides to hold certificates.

Description of Headings for Chart on Existing Certification Requirements by Job Title

Statute and/or Regulation - All certification requirements specified on this chart are covered by statutes (S) and/or regulations (R).

Administrative Officers

1) State/Assistant State Superintendent
2) Regional/Local Superintendent
3) Principals/Assistant Principals

→ Required to hold certificate

Professional/Specialists

1) Psychologists
2) Counselors
3) Social Workers
4) Others

→ Required to hold certificate

Teachers - General Areas

1) Pre-School
2) Elementary
3) Junior High
4) Secondary

→ Required to hold certificate

Teachers - Special Subject Areas

1) Special
2) Vocational
3) Bilingual
4) Compensatory
5) Adult
6) Aides

→ Required to hold certificate

Existing Certification Requirements By Job Title

STATES	STATUTE	REGULATION	STATE SUPER-INTENDENT	ASSISTANT STATE SUPER-INTENDENT	REGIONAL SUPER-INTENDENT-EDUCATION	LOCAL SUPER-INTENDENT-EDUCATION	PRINCIPALS	ASSISTANT PRINCIPALS
ALABAMA	S	*	X	X	X	X	X	X
ALASKA	S	R	X					
ARIZONA	S	R						
ARKANSAS	S	*	X		X			
CALIFORNIA	S	R			X	X	X	X
COLORADO	S	R	X					
CONNECTICUT	S	R			X	X		
DELAWARE	S	*	X					
FLORIDA	S	R					X	X
GEORGIA	S	R	X		X			
HAWAII	S							
IDAHO	S	R			X	X	X	
ILLINOIS	S	R		X	X	X	X	X
INDIANA	S	R			X	X	X	X
IOWA	S	R	X	X	X	X	X	X
KANSAS	S	R		X	X	X	X	X
KENTUCKY	S	R			X	X	X	X
LOUISIANA	S	R			X	X	X	X
MAINE	S	R		X	X	X		
MARYLAND	S	R	X	X	X	X	X	X
MASSACHUSETTS	S	R			X	X	X	X
MICHIGAN	S	R	X		X	X		
MINNESOTA	S	R		X	X	X	X	X
MISSISSIPPI	S	R		X	X	X	X	X
MISSOURI	S	R	X			X	X	X
MONTANA	S	R	X	X	X	X	X	X
NEBRASKA	S	R	X	X	X	X	X	X
NEVADA	S	R	X	X	X			
NEW HAMPSHIRE	S	R	X	X	X	X	X	X
NEW JERSEY	S	R		X	X	X	X	X
NEW MEXICO	S	R	X	X	X	X	X	X
NEW YORK	S	R		X	X	X	X	X
NORTH CAROLINA	S	R			X	X	X	X
NORTH DAKOTA	S	R		X	X	X	X	
OHIO	S	R		X	X	X	X	X
OKLAHOMA	S	R	X	X	X	X	X	X
OREGON	S	R			X	X		
PENNSYLVANIA	S	R			X		X	
RHODE ISLAND	S	R				X	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	S	R			X		X	X
SOUTH DAKOTA		R			X	X	X	
TENNESSEE	S	R	X	X	X	X	X	
TEXAS	S	R	X		X	X		
UTAH	S		X			X		
VERMONT	S	R	X		X	X		
VIRGINIA	S	R	X		X	X	X	X
WASHINGTON	S	R			X	X	X	X
WEST VIRGINIA	S	R	X		X			
WISCONSIN	S	R			X	X	X	X
WYOMING	S	R			X	X	X	
DIST. OF COL.	S	R			X		X	X

* Regulations not received before completion of the study.

Existing Certification Requirements by Job Title

STATES	PROFESSIONAL/ SPECIALISTS				TEACHERS - GENERAL AREAS				TEACHERS - SPECIAL SUBJECT AREAS					
	PSY-CHOLO-GISTS	COUN-SELORS	SOCIAL WORK-ERS	OTHERS	PRE-SCHOOL	ELEM-ENTARY	JR. HIGH	SECON-DARY	SPECIAL	VOCATIONAL	BI-LINGUAL	COMPEN-SATORY	ADULT	AIDES
ALABAMA					X	X	X	X						
ALASKA	X	X	X	X						X				
ARIZONA									X	X			X	
ARKANSAS														
CALIFORNIA	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
COLORADO	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			
CONNECTICUT	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	
DELAWARE														
FLORIDA	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
GEORGIA				X		X	X	X	X	X				X
HAWAII									X					
IDAHO	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X
ILLINOIS	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
INDIANA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
IOWA	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
KANSAS		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
KENTUCKY		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
LOUISIANA	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X			
MAINE	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MARYLAND	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
MASSACHUSETTS	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
MICHIGAN	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
MINNESOTA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
MISSISSIPPI	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	A
MISSOURI	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	A
MONTANA	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X			X	
NEBRASKA	X	X		X		X		X	X	X				X
NEVADA	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X
NEW HAMPSHIRE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				A
NEW JERSEY	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
NEW MEXICO		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
NEW YORK	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
NORTH CAROLINA	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				
NORTH DAKOTA	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					A
OHIO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
OKLAHOMA	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
OREGON					X	X		X	X					A
PENNSYLVANIA	X			X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X
RHODE ISLAND	X		X	X	X				X		X			X
SOUTH CAROLINA	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	A
SOUTH DAKOTA	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X				A
TENNESSEE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
TEXAS	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	A
UTAH				X	X	X	X	X	X					
VERMONT	X			X					X	X				A
VIRGINIA									X					
WASHINGTON	X		X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X	
WEST VIRGINIA					X				X					X
WISCONSIN	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X
WYOMING	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
DIST. OF COL.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X	X

A - Authorized

EXISTING CERTIFCATION REQUIREMENTS BY JOB TITLE

STATE	STATUTES	REGULATION
ALABAMA	§§16-4-1; 16-23-1; 16-9-2;	
ALASKA	§§80-118; 80-217	4 AAC 12.040; 4AAC 12.100; 4AAC 12.070; 4 AAC 12.040 -- 4 AAC 12.060;
ARIZONA		R7-2-306; 7-2-401
ARKANSAS	§§80-118; 80-217	
CALIFORNIA	§§1205-1212; 44268; 44266; 44265; 44274; 56531; 44271; 89220 -- 89223; 44253.5; 44253.6; 52163; 8360 -- 8370; 44232; 44360	R6550 -- 6552; 6400 -- 6431; 5928; 5936.6; 5936.4; 6120 -- 6124; 6130 -- 6152; 6170 -- 6187; 5931 -- 5936.1; 6570 -- 6604; 18101; 18120 -- 18126; 5936.5; 6355 -- 6363; 6370 -- 6375; 12065 -- 12070; 17904; 17941
COLORADO	§§22-2-110; 22-60-104	2260-R-9.06; 2260-R-8.01; 2260-R-9.07; 2260-R-8.02 -- 2260 - R-8.04; 2260-R-2.05; 2260-R-3.01; 2260-R-6.01; 2260-R-6.02; 2260-R-7.01 -- 2260-R-7.06; 2220-R-1.09; 2220-R-7.04; 2260-R-2.03; 2260-R-6.03; 2260-R-6.13; 222-R-5.01
CONNECTICUT	§10-146f	R10-146-99-101; 10-146-96-98; 10-146-82a-82c; 10-146-75-77; 10-146-83-84; 10-146-86-95; 10-146-10-15; 10-146-16-20; 10-146-24-266; 10-146-21-23; 10-146-27-50; 10-146-52a-52c; 10-146-51-52
DELAWARE	§107	
FLORIDA	§§231.15; 231.61; 231.141	R6A-4-7; 6A-4-31; 6A-4-18; 6A-4.07-35; 6A-4.07-14; 6A-4.07-23; 6A-4-21; 6A-4-38; 6A-4-40 -- 6A-4-44
GEORGIA	§§32-502; 32-1004; 32-1008; 32-2802; 32-655a	R50-1310; 30-1114; 50-114; 50-124; 50-1200
HAWAII	§301-23	
IDAHO	§§33-513; 33-2303	Certification Standards for School Personnel (1976) - §301.3 State Board of Education Policy Manual for Public Schools - P. 13, 16, 18-20, 21-23, 26-29, 30, 31, 33, 40
ILLINOIS	§§3-1; 10-22.8; 21-2; 21-2.1; 21-3; 21-5; 14-9.01; 10-22.17; 21-11	XII; XI; IV; I; II; VII; IX; XIII Requirements of State Teacher Certification Board - February 1973
INDIANA	§§20-2-5-1; 20-1-6-3; 20-10-20-8; 20-10.1-5; 20-10.1-5.2	R23-14; 23-13; 23-11; 23-10; 23-12; 23-2; 23-3; 21-46; 23-8; 23-9; 23-14 -- 23-16; 21-19
IOWA	§§257.11; 260.9; 257.22; 257.25; 260.6; 260.17; 281.3	R670-15.28(257); 670-15.4(257); 670-15.8(257); 670-15.6(257); 670-15.24(257); 670-15.30(257); 670-15.23 -- 670-15.26; 670-15.36(257) 670-16.4(257); 670-15.31(257); 670-15.40(257); 670-15.17 -- 670-15.20(257) 670-5.2(280); 670-15.32(257); 670-15.38 (257)
KANSAS	§§72-962; 72-1381; 72-1106	R91-1-22; 91-1-7; 91-1-23; 91-1-5; 91-1-3; 91-1-2; 91-1-9
KENTUCKY	§§160.350; 159.080; 157.250; 161.044	704 KAR 20:100; 704 KAR 20:130; 704 KAR 20:195; 704 KAR 20:125; 704 KAR 20:145--704 KAR 20:155 704 KAR 20:180 -- 704 KAR 20:190; 704 KAR 20:065; 704 KAR 20:198 -- 704 KAR 20:205; 704 KAR 20:230 -- 704 KAR 20:255; 704 KAR 20:215 -- 704 KAR 20:220
LOUISIANA		Part III, p. 14-15 Part VIII, p. 39, 40 42-44, 45 Part IX p. 48a-c; Part V p. 21-25 Part VII, p. 31 - 38; Part X p. 52-68
MAINE	§§160;59	Education of Handicapped Children-Sec. 10
MARYLAND	§§23;57;102	R13.06.01.05; 13.04.01.17
MASSACHUSETTS	§§CH71 §38G; 38C CH78 §22; 29; 25 CH 69 §5	R-8§V; R-30; R-22; R-19; R-11; R-29; R-39§10; R-5; R-21
MICHIGAN	§§380.1233; 380.1246; 380.651; 380.1251; 380.1531; 388.1023 -- 388.1024; 380.1703; 380.1157; 380.1293	R340.1151 -- 340.1158; R390.1301 -- 390.1305; 340.1011; 388.421 -- 388.426; 390.1126; 390.1133; 39.1127; 340.1749 -- 340.1794; 388.413 -- 388.415; 390.1161 -- 390.1167; 390.1105
MINNESOTA	§§125.03; 120.18	EDU 330, 327, Teacher Licensing Handbook (1976) - P. 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 24, 31-34, 52-54, 59,60

(cont'd)

STATE	STATUTE	REGULATION
MISSISSIPPI	§§37-5-73; 37-5-87	CH V; CH II; CH I §C; CH IV §D; CH II §F; CH II§C; CH III
MISSOURI	§§Art IX §2b Missouri Constitution	5CSR 50-340.010; 5CSR 80-800.010; 5SCR 50-820.120; 5SCR 70-742.120; 5SCR 50-100.040
MONTANA	§§75-5702; 75-5802; 75-6006	R48-2.10 (10) - S10120; 48-2.10(10) - S10150; 48-2.10(6) - S10090; 48-2.10(10) - S10110; 48-2.18(34) - S18520; 48-2.18(34)-S18630; 48-2.10(10) - S10130; 48-2. 26(46)-S26780
NEBRASKA	§§79-331; 79-1229; 79-311; 79-1233	R21-(15) -- 21(34); R21-(8); R11-(28); R21-(7); R3-(5); R51-(7); R21-(61-64); R11-(24)
NEVADA	§§385.160; 385.290; 385.300; 391.110; 391.010	Teacher Certification Requirements (1974) - P. 2,3,7,10-20
NEW HAMPSHIRE	§§186:9; 186:11	R00321.1 §1320; 00479 §11; 00479§111; 00602 §11
NEW JERSEY	§§18A: 17-17; 18A: 35-9; 18A:44-3, 18A:49-2; 18A-4-36	R6:11-7.50, 6:11-10-4; 6:11-10-2; 6:11-7.49; 6:11-10.4; 6:11-10.8; 6:11-7.53; 6:11-12.14; 6:11-7.52; 6:11-7.55; 6:11-11.1; 6:11-12.11; 6:11-12.16; 6:11-12.20
NEW MEXICO	§§77-8-1.2; 88-8-1.2; 77-11-6	R-C(2); 70-19; 72-14; 63-4; 76-25; 63-1; 67-1; 71-24; 71-28; 71-29; 72-4; 72-3; 71-26; 69-3 -- 69-4; 74-2--74-4; 71-2
NEW YORK	Art. 61§3003 Art. 51§2507 Art. 52§2573 Art. 154§7704 Art. 7§305 Art. 93§4602 Art. 27§2569a	R80.4; 80.5; 80.7; 80.18; 80.15; 80.6; 80.5; 80.23; 80.33
NORTH CAROLINA	§§115-39; 115-235.5	2H .1303; 2H 0221; 2H .0200; 2H .0218; 2H .0221; 2H .1306; 2H .1308; 2H .1702; 2H .0900; 2H .1000; 2H .1300; 2H .0210; 2H .1118; 2H .0208; 2H .0211 -- 2H .0217; 2H .1201 -- 2H .1213;
NORTH DAKOTA	§§15-41-03; 15-23-02; 15-22-06; 14-45-03; 15-41-25	Regulations - p. 100, 101, 102, 106; 108 -- 111; 114 --- 115, 131 -- 133, 160
OHIO	§§3319.22; 3319.01; 3A.22; 4732.10; 3319. 281; 3319.088	R3301-21-07; 3301-21-01; 3301-21-06; 3301-21-03; 3301-21-16; 3301-51-09; 3301-19-01; 3301-21-17 -- 3301-21-29; 3301-21-32 -- 3301-21-39; 3301-43-03
OKLAHOMA	§§1-105; 3-104; 1-116; 4-101; 13.105; 1210.273; 14-11; 6-127	Regulations - p. 12, 22, 25, 29, 30, 41, 45, 54, 55, 58, 62, 70, 80
OREGON	§§336.115; 342.135; 343.271; 342.155; 342.120	R581-24-050; 581-15-205; 581-15-210; 581-37-005 -- 581-37-030
PENNSYLVANIA	§§11-1109; 10-1054; 12-1207; 21-2108; 18-1807; 19-1906; 19-1923; 11-1107	R49.62.1; 49.72; 49.85; 49.181; 49.184; 51.34; 49-6.31; 49-6.51; 53.23
RHODE ISLAND	§§16-2-10; 16-54-8	Art. V School Personnel p. 5-9 Education for Handicapped Children (1977)-p. 17 Education Program for Very Young Children (1969) - p. 8,10 Auxilary School Personnel (1969)
SOUTH CAROLINA	§§21-61.5; 21-295.22; 21-603; 21-295.12; 21-682	Art. 3§43-205; 43-63 Art. 17§43-205; 43-211
SOUTH DAKOTA		R24:02:03:14; 24:02:03:12; 24:02:03:11; 24:02:03:23; 24:02:03:20; 24:02:03:25; 24:02:02:01; 24:02:03:04 -- 24:02:03:06; 240:02:03:21; 24:02:02:02
TENNESSEE	§§49-103; 49-220; 49-1235; 49-223; 49-1236; 49-2305 49-1112; 49-2902	I §8-10; I §8-9(c); II §C-3(j)
TEXAS	§§11.51; 17.48; 13.039; 13.043; 13.036; 21.459	PO - 1301.1; 3712a; 6210; 3712 AP - 6203.2; 6206; 3572.5; 2542
UTAH	§§53-3-1; 53-6-11; 53-2-15; 53-19-1; 53-18-2	
VERMONT	§§16-211; 16-301; 16-2946; 16-213	CH II §L p. 41-53 Long Range Goals for Vocational Education in Vermont - (1976)
VIRGINIA	§§22-22; 22-217.9	CH 6§Ip. 13; CH 3 § III p. 8; CH 15 § p. 54; CH 22 §III p. 84 CH 29 §III p. 101
WASHINGTON	§§28A.21.090; 28A.58.137; 28A.35.070	WAC 180-80-280 -- WAC 180-80-303 WAC 180-84-015 -- WAC 180-84-125; WAC 180-84-050; WAC 180-80-247; WAC 180-84-560; WAC 180-80-260; WAC 180-80-220; WAC 180-80-245

(cont'd)

STATE.	STATUTE	REGULATION
WEST VIRGINIA	§§18-3-1; 18-4-2; 18-2-20	R24 12§ 111; 5140
WISCONSIN	§§115.80; 115.83; 118.19	PI3.10; 3.20; 3.03; 10.05; 11.19
WYOMING	§21.1-14	CH III §4; CH III §9; CH III §8; CH); §6
DIST. OF COL	§§31-1511; 31-1522	R-210.1 -- 210.3; 11.2; 12.3; 12.4; 457.5(f) Lic. X TSA15 " IX " " " VIII " " " I " " " XIV " " " II " " " XVIII" " " XVI " "

112

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOURCE MATERIALS FOR STATE SUMMARIES

ALABAMA

Statutes:

Alabama Code Title 16 (1975). *

* The Alabama State Board of Education is promulgating and compiling regulations to be completed by 1979.

ALASKA

Statutes:

Compiled School Laws, Department of Education (1976).

Regulations:

Alaska Administrative Code, State Department of Education (1977).

Policy Guidelines:

Administrative Manual for Secondary Schools Adopted By the Alaska State Board of Education, State Department of Education (1977).

Elementary Course of Study, Scope and Sequence for Alaska Schools, Division of Instructional Services, Office of Public Information and Publications, State Department of Education (1977).

The Long Range Program for Library Development in Alaska, 1976 - 1981, Division of State Libraries and Museums, Alaska Advisory Council for Libraries, State Department of Education (1976).

A Manual for Alaska School Boards, Office of Public Information, State Department of Education (1976).

Minimum Standards for Alaska School Buses, Office of Public Information and Publications, State Department of Education (1971 rev. ed.).

Special Education Handbook, State Department of Education (1977).

ARIZONA

Statutes:

Arizona Revised Statutes Title XV (1976).

Regulations:

Official Compilation of Administrative Rules and Regulations, Department of State (1975).

Policy Guidelines:

Discipline Resource Guide, State Department of Education.

Elementary Assessment Handbook, State Department of Education (1976).

Ensuring School Safety in Arizona Public Schools - Suggestions from the School Safety Task Force, State School Safety Task Force, State Department of Education (1976).

Suggested Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of a Continuous Uniform Evaluation System, State Department of Education (1977).

Task Force Findings Specifying Remedies Available for Eliminating Past Educational Practices Ruled Unlawful Under Lau v. Nichols - Suggestions for Compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as It Pertains to Students with a Primary Language Other Than English, State Superintendent's Task Force State Department of Education (1977).

ARKANSAS

Statutes:

School Laws of Arkansas, State Department of Education (1975). *

* The Study was not supplied by the State of Arkansas with any rules and/or regulations and has no independent knowledge that said rules and/or regulations exist.

CALIFORNIA

Statutes:

California Education Code, West Publishing Co. (1976 Special Pamphlet).

Regulations:

California Administrative Code, Title 5 (1977).

Policy Guidelines:

California Master Plan for Migrant Education, State Department of Education (1976).

California Master Plan for Special Education, State Department of Education (1974).

Curriculum Development and Instructional Materials Evaluation for California Schools, State Department of Education (1975).

Guidelines for Affirmative Action Employment Programs, Bureau of Intergroup Relations, State Department of Education (1975).

Guidelines for Drug Education Programs in the Schools, State Department of Education (1974).

Guidelines for School Districts to Use in Developing Procedures for Evaluating Certificated Personnel, State Board of Education, State Department of Education (1972).

Handbook on the Legal Rights and Responsibilities of School Personnel and Students in the Areas of Moral and Civic Education and Teaching About Religion, State Board of Education, State Department of Education (1973).

Pupil Personnel Services in California Public Schools, State Department of Education (1975).

Selected Publications of the California State Department of Education, State Department of Education (1977).

State Plan of Child Nutrition Management, Fiscal Year 1978, Bureau of Child Nutrition Services, State Department of Education (1977).

COLORADO

Statutes:

Colorado School Laws, State Department of Education (1976).

Regulations:

Official Rules Adopted by the State Board of Education (updated to July, 1976).

Policy Guidelines:

Colorado Minimum Standards Governing School Transportation Vehicles, State Department of Education (1973).

CONNECTICUT

Statutes:

Connecticut Laws Concerning Education as of January 1, 1977, State Department of Education.

Regulations:

Connecticut Rules and Regulations for the State Board of Education (1976).

Policy Guidelines:

Students Rights and Responsibilities in Connecticut Public Schools, State Department of Education (1976).

DELAWARE

Statutes:

A Compilation, School Laws, State Department of Public Instruction (rev. ed. 1975, updated to January, 1976).

The following handbooks are available from the Delaware Department of Public Instruction:

Administrative Manual for Programs for Exceptional Children (June, 1974).

Adult Driver Education (November, 1971).

Annual School Calendar.

Certification of Professional Personnel (May, 1974).

Constitution and By-laws, Delaware Secondary Schools Athletic Association (June, 1975).

Driver Education Policy (August, 1971).

Handbook for Elementary Schools (June, 1973).

Handbook for Exceptional Children (June, 1974).

Handbook for Personnel Administration for Delaware School Districts (August, 1974).

Handbook for School Administrators and Custodians (December, 1968).

Handbook for School Food Service (November, 1975).

Handbook for Secondary Schools (September, 1975).

Handbook for Vocational Education.

Health Education Curriculum Guide, Level I through Level II (August, 1972).

Manual for Personnel Administration (May, 1972).

Policy for Pregnant Students (July, 1974)

Requirements for Eye Protection in Educational Institutions in the State of Delaware (February, 1975).

Rules and Regulations for School Attendance (March, 1976).

School Bus Driver Training Manual (1969).

School Construction Manual (November, 1975).

The School Nurse (September, 1972).

School Transportation Manual (1976).

State of Delaware Minimum Statdards for School Buses (January, 1974).

State Plan for Adult Basic Education (updated annually).

State Plan for Vocational Education (September, 1976).

Textbook Criteria and Basic Principles (April, 1973).

Transportation Manual, Delaware Public Schools.

FLORIDA

Statutes:

Florida School Laws, State Department of Education (1976).

Laws Relating to Florida Public Education Enacted by the 1976 Legislature, Office of the Associate Deputy Commissioner for Educational Management.

Regulations:

Florida State Board of Education Administrative Rules, State Department of Education (as amended to September 21, 1977).

Policy Guidelines:

Education Element of the State Comprehensive Plan, State Department of Administration, State Department of Education (May, 1977).

GEORGIA

Statutes:

Title 32 Georgia Code Annotated (1969 Revision, 1975 Supplement).

Regulations:

Policies and Executive Procedures, State Board of Education (updated to November, 1976).

Policy Guidelines:

Standards for Public Schools of Georgia, State Board of Education (1976).

HAWAII

Statutes:

Laws Relating to the Department of Education, Revision No. 20 (1973, updated to 1976).

Regulations:

Part II Rules for Department Operations, State Board of Education (1973).

IDAHO

Statutes:

Idaho School Code and 1977 Supplement.

Regulations:

Accreditation Standards and Procedures for Secondary Schools, State Department of Education (1970).

Administrative Rules and Regulations for Special Education, State Department of Education (1977).

Certification Standards for Professional School Personnel (rev. July, 1976).

Consumer Education Guide for Idaho Public Schools, Division of Instructional Improvement, State Department of Education (1976).

Educational Directory 1976-77, State Department of Education (1976).

Guidelines and Procedures for Junior High/Middle Schools, State Department of Education (1972).

Idaho State Textbook and Improvement of Instruction Committee Handbook, 1976, State Department of Education (1976).

Idaho Statewide Testing Program for 1976-77, State Department of Education (1977).

Manual of Regulations and Recommendations for School Building Planning and Construction, State Department of Education (rev. March, 1968).

Policy Manual for Public Schools, State Board of Education (1974).

School Transportation Manual, State Department of Education (rev. 1975).

Standards and Recommendations for Elementary Schools, Division of Instruction, State Department of Education (Summer, 1977).

Textbook Adoptions for Idaho Public Schools, Division of Instructional Improvement, State Department of Education (1976).

ILLINOIS

Statutes:

Illinois Annotated Statutes, Chapter 122 (Smith-Hurd, 1962 and 1977 Supplement).

The School Code of Illinois 1977, State Board of Education, State Office of Education (West, 1977).

Regulations:

Building Specifications for Health and Safety in Public Schools, Circular Series A, No. 157, State Board of Education, Illinois Office of Education (rev. November, 1974).

Driver Education for Illinois Youth,Organization, Administration, Supervision and Curriculum, Circular Series A, No. 303, Federal Project 02-01-05, Division of Academic Affairs, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Recognition and Supervision Section, Safety Education Section, The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (1972).

Efficient and Adequate Standards for the Construction of Schools, Circular Series A, No. 156, State Board of Education, Illinois Office of Education (rev. July, 1969).

Experimental Programs in Secondary Schools, Section 10-19 of The School Code of Illinois, State Board of Education, Illinois Office of Education (1977).

Free and Reduced Price Meal and Free Milk Policy Handbook, Program Aid No. 1149, United States Department of Agriculture, State Board of Education, Illinois Office of Education (rev. July, 1976, addenda to August 9, 1977).

Guidelines for Consumer Education, State Board of Education, Illinois Office of Education (1973).

The Illinois Program for Evaluation, Supervision, and Recognition of Schools, Document No. 1, State Board of Education, Illinois Office of Education (1977).

Information for School Bus Drivers, State Board of Education, Illinois Office of Education, Illinois Office of Education.

Minimum Requirements for State Certificates, State Board of Education, Illinois Office of Education(1976).

Rules and Regulations for Approval of Nonpublic Facilities Educating Handicapped Students Under Section 14-7.02 of The School Code of Illinois, State Board of Education, Illinois Office of Education (1977).

Rules and Regulations for the Development of a Plan for the Improvement of Instruction for Title I Eligible children, State Board of Education, Illinois Office of Education (1976).

Rules and Regulations for the Utilization of Teacher Aides and other Non-certificated Personnel, Pursuant to Sections 10-22.34, 10-22.34a and 10-22.34b of The School Code of Illinois (1973).

Rules and Regulations in Relation to Private Business and Vocational Schools, Circular Series A, No. 365, State Board of Education, Illinois Office of Education (1977).

Rules and Regulations to Govern the Administration and Operation of Special Education, Pursuant to Chapter 122, Article XIV, Illinois Revised Statutes, 1975, State Board of Education, Illinois Office of Education (eff. August, 1976).

Rules and Regulations to Govern School Student Records Based on the Illinois Student Record Act of 1975, Pursuant to Chapter 122, Article 50, Illinois Revised Statutes, 1975, State Board of Education Illinois Office of Education (1976).

INDIANA

Statutes:

Indiana Code Annotated Title 20 (Burns, 1975).

Cumulative Pocket Supplement (1977).

Regulations:

The Administrative Handbook, Revised, The Department of Public Instruction .

IOWA

Statutes:

School Laws of Iowa (1976).

Regulations:

Iowa Administrative Code, Administrative Support Staff, State Department of Public Instruction (1976).

Iowa Professional Teaching Practices Commission, Administrative Support Staff, State Department of Public Instruction (1975).

KANSAS

Statutes:

1969 - 1977 Supplement to 1968 School Laws of Kansas, State Department of Education.

Regulations:

Kansas Administrative Regulations, Agency 91, State Board of Education (1974).

Kansas Administrative Regulations, 1977 Cumulative Supplement, Revisor of Statutes of Kansas (1977).

KENTUCKY

Statutes:

School Laws of Kentucky Annotated, Department of Education (1976).

Regulations:

Kentucky Administrative Regulations, State Board of Education, State Department of Education (1976).

LOUISIANA

Statutes:

Louisiana Revised Statutes Annotated Volumes 13, 13A (West, 1963).

Louisiana Revised Statutes Annotated Volumes 13, 13A (West, Cumulative Annual Pocket Part 1977).

Louisiana Revised Statutes Annotated Sections 1941 - 1956 (enacted 1978).

Regulations:

Louisiana Handbook for School Administrators, Bull. 741, State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, State Department of Education (1977).

Louisiana Standards for State Certification of School Personnel, Bull. 746, Louisiana Superintendent of Public Education, State Department of Education (1976).

Policy and Procedure Manual of the Louisiana State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, State Department of Education (December, 1977). *

* The State of Louisiana has pending proposed rules and regulations to implement its recently enacted legislation regarding special education.

MAINE

Statutes:

State of Maine Laws Relating to Public Schools, State Department of Educational and Cultural Services (1976).

A Supplement to the 1976 Edition of State of Maine Laws Relating to Public Schools, Special Services, Public Information, State Department of Educational and Cultural Services (1977).

Regulations:

Re: Addition to "State Board of Education Policies for School Construction Projects", Administrative Letter No. 36 (February 16, 1977).

Annual Program Plan for the Consolidation of Libraries and Learning Resources, Educational Innovation and Support, Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education of 1965, as amended (F.Y. 1978).

Re: April 15, 1977, Deadline for 1977-78 School Year Applications for Federal Funds, P.L. 94-142, Part B - Education of All Handicapped Children Act, Administrative Letter No. 38 (March 11, 1977).

Re: Attorney General's Opinion Regarding Regulations for Section 504 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (September 7, 1977).

Re: Change of Date for Coverage of All Agency Contracts, Administrative Letter No. 4 (August 16, 1977).

Re: Department Policy re School Health Programs, Administrative Letter No. 1 (August 1, 1977).

Re: Displaying School Bus Capacity, Administrative Letter No. 5.

Re: Information re Social Security, Administrative Letter No. 42 (May 3, 1977).

Re: In-Service Recertification Course in Gifted/-Talented Education, Administrative Letter No. 31.

Re: Legislation Related to Residence, Letter (September 15, 1977).

Re: The Maine Right to Read Effort, Letter (May 12, 1977).

Re: Mercury Vapor Lamps, Letter (April 5, 1977).

Re: Mini-Grant Application for Programs for Gifted Children, Administrative Letter No. 30 (February 4, 1977).

Part B - Education of All Handicapped Children, Annual Program Plan, Amended, F.Y. 1978 (May, 1977).

Re: Potential "Asbestos Problems" in Public School Buildings, Letter (February 10, 1977).

Re: Required Change in Special Education Procedures, Administrative Letter No. 6 (September 14, 1977).

Re: Revised Edition of School Nursing Services (formerly entitled Guidelines for School Health Services in Maine), Administrative Letter No. 28 (January 24, 1977).

Re: School Buses - 20 Passengers or Less, Memorandum (eff. September 1, 1977).

Re: School Bus Specifications, Memorandum (January, 1977).

School Finance Act of 1966, Effective July 1, 1977 for distribution of State Aid, State Department of Educational and Cultural Services (August, 1977).

School Health Programs, Effective June 1, 1977, Agreement Between Department of Educational and Cultural Services and Department of Human Services re School Health Programs.

Re: School Psychologist Certificate, Administrative Letter No. 41 (April 26, 1977).

Re: State Board Requests to Exceed the Spending Limits, Administrative Letter No. 37 (February 14, 1977).

Re: Survey and Progress Report on Special Education (Chapter 404, Title 20, MRSA), Administrative Letter No. 29 (January 25, 1977).

Re: 33% Enrollment Decreases - L.D. 1106, Letter (August 8, 1977).

Re: Tuition Fees - Driver Education Programs, Administrative Letter No. 3 (August 5, 1977).

Re: Tuition Placements in Private and Out-of-District Public Schools with Special Attention to Out-of-State Placement Requests, Administrative Letter No. 2 (July 22, 1977).

Re: Use of Revenue Sharing Funds by Local Education Agencies, Letter (May 5, 1977).

Re: Use of Title I Funds (Emphasis - Special Education), Administrative Letter No. 43 (May 5, 1977).

MARYLAND

Statutes:

Public School Laws of Maryland, State Department of Education (1975).

Public School Laws of Maryland, 1977 Cumulative Supplement, State Department of Education (1977).

Regulations:

Public School Laws of Maryland, Code of Bylaws of the Maryland State Board of Education, State Department of Education (1964, rev. 1975).

Public School Laws of Maryland, 1977 Cumulative Supplement, Code of Bylaws of the Maryland State Board of Education (1977).

MASSACHUSETTS

Statutes:

Massachusetts General Laws Annotated (West, 1969).

Massachusetts General Laws Annotated, Cumulative Annual Pocket Part, 1977-78.

Regulations:

Access to Equal Educational Opportunity, State Department of Education (1975).

Implementation of Chapter 766 of the Acts of 1972 - Special Education, State Department of Education (1976).

Length of School Year and School Day, State Department of Education (1975).

Regulations for the Implementation of Chapter 636, Section 8 of the Acts of 1974 - Regarding Magnet School Facilities and Magnet Educational Programs, State Department of Education (1975).

Regulations Pertaining to the Census of School Age Children, State Department of Education (1974).

Rules and Regulations Governing Trailer Tractor Schools, State Department of Education (1975).

Rules and Regulations of the Department of Education, State Department of Education (1974).

Policy Guidelines:

1975-76 Annual Report, State Board of Education.

Chapter 622 of the Acts of 1971 (An Act to Prohibit Discrimination in Public Schools) Regulations, State Department of Education.

Educational Goals for Massachusetts, State Board of Education (1971).

Questions and Answers Concerning Chapter 622 of the Acts of 1971, Bureau of Equal Educational Opportunity, State Department of Education.

MICHIGAN

Statutes:

Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated Chapters 340, 388 to 399 (West, 1976).

Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated (Cumulative Annual Pocket Part 1977-78).

MINNESOTA

Statutes:

Minnesota Statutes Annotated (West, 1960).

Minnesota Statutes Annotated (Cumulative Annual Pocket Part 1978).

Rules:

Minnesota State Agency Rules, Rules of the State Board of Education, Office of the State Register, Department of Administration (1977).

Teacher Licensing Handbook, Teacher Certification and Placement Section, State Department of Education (1971).

MISSISSIPPI

Statutes:

Mississippi Code 1973 Annotated Titles 1; 37; 39 (1973).

Mississippi Code Annotated 1976, 1977 Supplement.

Regulations:

Mississippi Pupil Transportation Handbook, Division of School Building and Transportation, State Department of Education (1963, rev. 1973).

Pupil Transportation Guide for School Superintendents, Division of School Building and Transportation, State Department of Education (1976).

Regulations for Teacher Certification, Bull. 130, Division of Instruction, State Department of Education (1975).

Standards for Accreditation of Elementary and Secondary Schools, Bull. 171, Division of Instruction, State Department of Education (4th ed., 1976).

MISSOURI

Statutes:

The Public School Laws of Missouri, State Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (1974).

Regulations:

Title 5 of Code of State Regulations (1976).

MONTANA

Statutes:

School Laws of Montana, State Superintendent of Public Instruction (1971); Supplement (1975).

Regulations:

Section 48 of Administrative Rules of Montana (1977).

Policy Guidelines:

Basic Quality Education, State Board of Public Instruction (1975 Report).

Teacher's Resource Guide, State Superintendent of Public Instruction (1975).

NEBRASKA

Statutes:

Nebraska Revised Statutes, Chapter 79 (1976).

Regulations:

Rules of the State Department of Education, Division of Administrative Services, State Department of Education (1974).

NEVADA

Statutes:

Nevada School Laws, Superintendent of Public Instruction (1975).

Regulations:

Elementary Course of Study, Curriculum and Instruction Branch, State Department of Education (1974).

Nevada High School Graduating Requirements, Rules and Regulations, Division of Educational Services, Curriculum and Instruction Branch, State Department of Education (1973).

Nevada School Bus Drivers Training Guide, State Department of Education (1972, rev. 1976).

Nevada Teacher Certification Requirements, State Department of Education (1974).

Nevada Vocational Teacher Endorsements, State Department of Education (1975).

Pupil Accounting Manual for County School Districts in the State of Nevada, State Department of Education (rev. 1973).

Standards and Instructions for Administration of Exceptional Pupil Education Programs, State Department of Education (am. 1973, rev. 1976).

Standards and Minimum Criteria, Licensing and Operating Private Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools, State Department of Education (1976).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Statutes:

New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, State Department of Education (1974); Supplement (1975).

Regulations: *

Administrative Hearing Procedures (for appeals other than 189:13, 189:14-A, 189:14-B), Bull. No. 678, State Department of Education (July 16, 1975).

Approval Procedures for Special Education/Training Schools, Classes or Programs, Bull. No. 335.

Certification Standards for Educational Personnel in New Hampshire, Bull. No. 479 (May 15, 1974) as amended by Bull. No. 980, Professional Standards Board, State Board of Education (June 24, 1977).

Criteria for Determining Eligibility for Tuition and Transportation of Regional Vocational Students, Bull. No. 324.2, Division of Vocational - Technical Education, State Department of Education (September 27, 1973).

Driver Education, Bull. No. 468, State Department of Safety, State Department of Education (rev. 1973-74).

Eligibility Determination of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Meals, Policy Statement Bull. No. 323, Division of Administration, Food and Nutrition Service, State Department.

Guidelines for Applying for Child Benefit Services Grant, Bull. No. 754, Division of Administration, State Department of Education (November 10,1975).

Guidelines for Preparing Applications for Local Projects in Adult Basic Education under the Adult Education Act of 1977, Division of Instruction, State Department of Education (approved by State Board of Education July 16, 1967, approved by United States Commissioner of Education July 1, 1967).

Guidelines for Staff Development Through the Establishment of a Three-Year Master Plan by Each Supervisory Union or School District, Bull. No. 321.96.

Guidelines for the Operation of the Professional Standards Board, Bull. No. 321.94, State Department of Education (September 1, 1970).

Information Concerning the High School Equivalency Certificate, Bull. No. 320.9, State Department of Education (August 9, 1973).

Manual for Planning and Construction of School Buildings, Bull. No. 736, State Department of Education (1975).

Minimum Standards and Recommendations for New Hampshire Public Elementary School Approval Kindergarten - Grade 8, Bull. No. 319.13, State Department of Education (January, 1970).

Minimum Standards and Recommendations for New Hampshire High Schools Grades 9-12, Bull. No. 319.1, State Department of Education (eff. September, 1963).

New Hampshire(s) Individualized Teacher Education Process, Bull. No. 321.90, State Department of Education (April 12, 1973).

Policies and Procedures for the Enrollment of Deaf Children, Bull. No. 335, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, State Department of Education (June 1, 1970).

Policies and Procedures for the Enrollment of Physically Handicapped Children, Bull. No. 335, Vocation Rehabilitation Division, State Department of Education (June 3, 1970).

Preliminary Guidelines for Planning, Development and Implementation of a Regional Vocational Education Center, Bull. No. 324.1, Division of Vocational-Technical Education, State Department of Education (September 12, 1973).

The Procedure for Enrolling Your Handicapped Child in a Special Program, Bull. No. 335, Special Education Section, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, State Department of Education (October 25, 1972).

Professional Standards Board Appeal Procedure, Bull. No. 321.87.

Regulation on Suspension of Credentials, Bull. No. 975, State Board of Education (eff. October 4, 1976).

Regulations, Procedures and Safeguards for the Approval of Nonpublic Schools, Bull. No. 847, State Board of Education (eff. September 2, 1976).

Regulations, Procedures and Safeguards for the Approval of Special Education Schools, Programs and Classes, Appendix A, Bull. No. 904, State Board of Education (eff. January 10, 1977).

Reporting Guidelines for New Hampshire School Personnel Regarding Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect, Bull. No. 985, Division of Welfare, State of New Hampshire (June 10, 1977).

Rescission of "Revocation of Teachers Certificate" Policy, Bull. No. 620, State Department of Education (February 18, 1975).

Standards for the Education of Emotionally Handicapped Children, Bull. No. 335, Special Education Section, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, State Department of Education (November 15, 1972).

Standards for the Education of Physically Handicapped, Bull. No. 335, Special Education Section, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, State Department of Education (November 15, 1972).

State Board of Education Policies, Bull. No. 321.1, State Department of Education (August 13, 1969).

State Board of Education Regulations for High School Diploma Program, Bull. No. 602, State Adult Board of Education (eff. January 2, 1975).

State Board Policy for Administrative Hearing Procedures under New Hampshire RSA 189, Bull. No. 420, State Department of Education.

State Board Policy Re Supervisory Union Reorganization, Bull. No. 753, State Board of Education (December 1, 1975).

* The New Hampshire regulations are not compiled, but may be obtained by specifying title, bulletin number and date.

NEW JERSEY

Statutes:

New Jersey Statutes Annotated (West, 1968); Cumulative Pocket Part (1977-78).

Regulations:

New Jersey Administrative Code (updated to May 25, 1977).

Policy Guidelines:

Guidelines for Developing School Programs in Sex Education, Division of Curriculum and Instruction, Office of Health, Safety and Physical Education, State Department of Education (1967).

NEW MEXICO

Statutes:

Public School Code and Miscellaneous Provisions Affecting the Public Schools of the State of New Mexico, State Department of Education (1975); Supplement (1976).

Regulations:

Compilation of New Mexico State Board of Education Rules and Regulations (1976); Supplement (1977).

New Mexico State Board of Education Manual of Policies and Regulations, Article 1, Role and Function of the State Education Agency (1974).

NEW YORK

Statutes:

New York Education Law (McKinney, 1970); Cumulative Pocket Part (1977-78).

Regulations:

Official Compilation: Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (updated to August 31, 1977).

Policy Guidelines:

The Articulation of Secondary and Postsecondary Education, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (August, 1974).

Bilingual Education, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (August, 1972).

Culture and Education, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (January, 1973).

Educating the Gifted and Talented in New York State, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (January, 1976).

Educational Services: Structure, Governance, and Organization (Elementary, Secondary, and Continuing Education), A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (May, 1976).

Education and Global Interdependence, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (March, 1976).

The Education of Children with Handicapping Conditions, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (November, 1973).

Environmental Education, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (March, 1971).

Equal Opportunity for Women, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (April, 1972).

Federal Legislation and Education in New York State, The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (March, 1975).

Federal Legislation and Education in New York State, The University of the State of New York, The State Department of Education (March, 1976).

Federal Legislation and Education in New York State, The University of the State of New York, The State Department of Education (February, 1977).

Financing Higher Education Needs in the Decade Ahead, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (January, 1972).

Goals for Elementary, Secondary and Continuing Education in New York State, The University of the State of New York (February, 1974).

Humanities and Arts in Elementary and Secondary Education, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (March, 1970).

Instructional Technology, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (November, 1972).

Integration and the Schools, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (December, 1969).

Library Service, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the State of New York, The State Education Department (October, 1970).

Meeting the Needs of Doctoral Education, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (August, 1973).

Minimum Requirements for Schools in New York State, The University of the State of New York (1976).

Native American Education, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (July, 1975).

Occupational Education, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (May, 1971).

Reading, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (July, 1971).

The Secondary School Curriculum of New York State, A Handbook for Administration, Bureau of Secondary Curriculum Development, The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (1970).

Urban Education, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (November, 1967).

Vocational Rehabilitation, A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department (August, 1970).

NORTH CAROLINA

Statutes:

North Carolina General Statutes Chapter 115 (1975); Supplement (1975).

Regulations:

North Carolina Administrative Code, Department of Public Education (1977).

NORTH DAKOTA

Statutes:

North Dakota Century School Code, State Department of Public Instruction (1973); Pocket Supplement (1975).

Regulations:

Administrative Manual for North Dakota Schools, State Department of Public Instruction (1973).

OHIO

Statutes:

Baldwin's Ohio School Law (8th ed. January 1, 1973, updated through 1977).

Regulations:

Guidelines for Education Service Personnel, State Board of Education (1977).

OKLAHOMA

Statutes:

Oklahoma Statutes Annotated Title 70 (West, 1972); Pocket Supplement (1977-78).

Regulations:

Annual Bulletin for Elementary and Secondary Schools (Administrator's Handbook), Bull. No. 113-w, State Department of Education, (July, 1976).

OREGON

Statutes:

Laws Relating to Public Schools and Community Colleges, State Department of Education (1975).

Regulations:

Oregon Administrative Rules, Department of Education, Chapter 581 (1976).

PENNSYLVANIA

Statutes:

Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated Title 24 (Purdon, 1962); Cumulative Annual Pocket Part (1977-78).

Regulations:

Administrative Code, Title 22, Education, Legislative Reference Bureau of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (1976).

RHODE ISLAND

Statutes:

Rhode Island Laws Relating to Education, Title 16 of the General Laws, State Department of Education (1975).

Regulations and Policy Guides:

Appointment of Faculty in State Institutions of Higher Education, State Board of Regents (April 1, 1971).

Boards, Councils, Commissions, and Committees, State Board of Regents (approved July 1, 1968).

Capitol Development Program-Policy, State Board of Regents (September 6, 1973).

Commissioner's Policy of the Rhode Island Department of Education Regarding Non-discrimination on the Basis of Sex, Commissioner's Order (October 10, 1975).

Communicable Disease Control/Immunization, Commission of Education, Department of Health Director (February 1, 1972).

Cooperative Services Program, State Department of Education (July 8, 1976).

De Facto Segregation Policy Statement, State Board of Education (August 8, 1968).

Dental Health Examination and Treatment, Commissioner of Education, Department of Health Director (February 1, 1972).

Educational Goals for Rhode Island (July 6, 1972).

Educational Programs Dealing with Drug Abuse, State Board of Education (October 9, 1969).

Educational Programs for Very Young Children, Standards for Approval, State Department of Education (1969).

Equal and Fair Employment Practices and Non-discrimination, Executive Order (January 22, 1974).

Fire Drill Code Regulation, Commissioner of Public Schools, Providence Fire Prevention Bureau.

First Aid and Emergencies, Commissioner of Education, Department of Health Director (February 1, 1972).

Guidelines for the Development and Maintenance of a District Five-Year School Construction, Maintenance and Rehabilitation Plan, State Department of Education (1975).

Instructional Programs Accurately Depicting the Role of the American Negro, State Board of Education (April 11, 1968).

Local Planning and Assessment Process-Provisional Regulations, State Department of Education (October 7, 1976).

Method of Adoption of Policies, State Board of Regents (approved December 11, 1975).

Organization of Health Services, Commissioner of Education, Department of Health Director (February 1, 1972).

Policy Statement on Comprehensive Consumer Education Programs in Schools, State Board of Regents (January 10, 1974).

Policy Statement on Environment Education in Rhode Island, State Board of Regents (Fegruary 6, 1975).

Policy Statement on Equal Educational Opportunties, State Board of Regents (June 11, 1970, reaff'd February 15, 1973, State Board of Education).

Policy Statement on Student Rights, State Board of Education (June 11, 1970).

Procedures for Appeals To and Hearings Before the Commissioner of Education, State Board of Regents (approved July 1, 1968).

Regents' Policy for the Education of Pregnant Students, State Board of Regents (June 5, 1975).

Regulations for Determining the Necessity of School Construction, State Board of Regents (approved March 26, 1975).

Regulations of Rhode Island Board of Regents for Education, Education for Handicapped Children (April 20, 1977).

Regulations of Rhode Island Board of Regents for Education Regarding the Establishment of Residency by a Student for the Purpose of Being Awarded the Privileges of Residency (December 2, 1971).

The Role and Function of the State Education Agency, State Board of Regents Bylaws.

School Year Calendar, State Board of Education (May 6, 1965, rev. March 13, 1969).

Selection and Recruitment of Educational Personnel-Superintendent, State Board of Education (July 11, 1968).

Standards for Approval and Accreditation of Secondary Schools in Rhode Island, State Department of Education (October 11, 1962, am. December 18, 1963).

Standards for Enforcing Compliance with Policy, State Board of Regents (June 11, 1970, reaff'd February 15, 1973, State Board of Education).

Standards for Rhode Island Elementary Schools, State Board of Education.

Student Records, State Board of Regents (May 4, 1972).

Vision, Hearing and Speech Testing, Commissioner of Education, Department of Health Director (February 1, 1975).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Statutes:

South Carolina Code Title 21 (1962); Pocket Supplement (1975).

Regulations:

South Carolina's Fifteen Major Objectives for 1980-81, State Department of Education (1977).

Statement of Educational Philosophy, State Board of Education (April 7, 1967, am. December 14, 1973, December 10, 1976).

Volume 24, Chapter 43, Code of Laws of South Carolina Annotated (1976).

Volume 24, Cumulative Supplement to Code of Laws of South Carolina Annotated (1977).

SOUTH DAKOTA

Statutes:

South Dakota Compiled Laws Annotated Title 13 (1975 Revision); Pocket Supplement (1977).

Regulations:

Title 24, Administrative Rules of South Dakota (1974); Supplement (1977).

TENNESSEE

Statutes:

Tennessee Code Annotated Title 49 (1977); Pocket Supplement (1977).

Regulations:

Rules, Regulations and Minimum Standards, State Board of Education (July, 1976).

TEXAS

Statutes:

Texas Public School Law Bulletin, Texas Education Agency (1976).

Regulations:

Administrative Procedures for the Policies of the Texas State Board of Education, Texas Education Agency (rev. 1976).

Policies of the Texas State Board of Education, Texas Education Agency (rev. 1976). *

* The Administrative Procedures and Policies compose a two-volume set with each volume utilizing an identical numbering system where identical topics are addressed. One volume, Policies of the Texas State Board of Education, sets forth policies adopted by the Texas State Board of Education. The other volume, Administrative Procedures, contains specific procedures for the application of Board policies. Any duplication in numbers is therefore due to the numbering system used by the Texas State Board.

UTAH

Statutes:

Utah Code Annotated Title 53 (1953); Pocket Supplement (1977).

Regulations:

Administrative Endorsements, State Board of Education (September 1, 1966, adopted May 24, 1968).

Rules, Regulations, and Procedures Concerning Vocational-Technical Education, State Board of Education (1974).

Policy Guidelines:

Curriculum Plan 1975-76 through 1980-81, Utah State Course of Study Committee and Textbook Commission, Curriculum Division, State Board of Education (1976).

Goals and General Objectives of Education in Utah, State Board of Education (1973).

Policy Procedures Practices, Utah State Course of Study Committee and Textbook Commission, State Board of Education (1976).

Program Report: A Report of Nine Special Programs in Education Funded by the Utah School Finance Program, State Board of Education (1976-77).

Rules and Regulations for Programs for the Handicapped, State Board of Education (July 1, 1974, rev. August 19, 1977).

Vocational Education Program Standards for Quality, State Board for Vocational-Technical Education (1977).

VERMONT

Statutes:

Vermont Education Laws, State School Directors Association (1976).

Regulations:

Reference Manual of the State Board of Education, State Board of Education (October 22, 1974, updated September, 1977).

Policy Guidelines:

Digest of Certification Regulations, Teacher and Continuing Education, State Department of Education (January, 1974 as rev.)

Long Range Goals for Vocational Education in Vermont, Vocational-Technical Division, State Department of Education (May 18, 1976).

A Manual of Information and Guidelines for Teachers and Administrators, State Department of Education (1977).

The Vermont Plan for Vocational Education 1978 - 1982, State Department of Education (1978).

Vermont Vocational Education, Annual and Five-Year Proposed Mini-Plan, 1978 - 1982, Division of Vocational-Technical Education, State Department of Education (1977).

Vermont Vocational Education Mini-plan, 1976-77, Division of Vocational-Technical Education, State Department of Education (1976).

VIRGINIA

Statutes:

Virginia School Laws (1975); Supplement (1976).

Regulations:

Regulations of the Board of Education of the Commonwealth of Virginia, State Board of Education (1975).

WASHINGTON

Statutes:

Washington Revised Code Titles 28, 28A, (1970); Pocket Supplement (1976).

Regulations:

Guidelines for Nonstudent Visitation Rights, State Board of Education (1977).

Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Education, Division of Administrative Procedure, Department of State (updated to January, 1977).

Student Procedural and Substantive Due Process Rules, State Board of Education (1977).

WEST VIRGINIA

Statutes:

West Virginia Code Chapter 18 (1977); Supplement (1977).

Regulations:

Policies, Rules and Regulations, West Virginia Board of Education, State Department of Education (1974).

West Virginia Plan for Licensure, State Department of Education (1978).

Policy Guidelines:

Better Schools in the State of West Virginia, Volume 2, State Department of Education (1976).

Educational Goals for West Virgina, State Board of Education (1975).

WISCONSIN

Statutes:

Wisconsin Statutes Annotated Volume 18, Title XIV (1973); Pocket Supplement (1977-78).

Regulations:

Rules of Department of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Administrative Code, Department of Public Instruction (updated to February, 1978).

WYOMING

Statutes:

Wyoming Education Code of 1969 as Amended Through 1975 and Other Enactments of the 43rd Session Relating to Education, State Department of Education (1975).

Regulations:

State of Wyoming Education Rules and Regulations (1977).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Statutes:

District of Columbia Code (Government Printing Office, 1973); Supplement (1977).

Rules:

Rules of the Board of Education, District of Columbia Board of Education (1977).

INTERSTATE AGREEMENT ON QUALIFICATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL

ARTICLE I

PURPOSE, FINDINGS, AND POLICY

1. The states party to this agreement, desiring by common action to improve their respective school systems by utilizing the teacher or other professional educational person wherever educated, declare that it is the policy of each of them, on the basis of cooperation with one another, to take advantage of the preparation and experience of such persons wherever gained, thereby serving the best interests of society, of education, and of the teaching profession. It is the purpose of this agreement to provide for the development and execution of such programs of cooperation as will facilitate the movement of teachers and other professional educational personnel among the states party to it, and to authorize specific interstate educational personnel contracts to achieve that end.

2. The party states find that included in the large movement of population among all sections of the nation are many qualified educational personnel who move for family and other personal reasons but who are hindered in using their professional skill and experience in their new locations. Variations from state to state in requirements for qualifying educational personnel discourage such personnel from taking the steps necessary to qualify in other states. As a consequence, a significant number of professionally prepared and experienced educators is lost to our school systems. Facilitating the employment of qualified educational personnel, without reference to their states of origin, can increase the available educational resources. Participation in this compact can increase the availability of educational manpower.

ARTICLE II

DEFINITIONS

As used in this agreement and contracts made pursuant to it, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

1. "Educational personnel" means persons who must meet requirements pursuant to state law as a condition of employment in educational programs.

2. "Designated state official" means the educational official of a state selected by that state to negotiate and enter into, on behalf of this state, contracts pursuant to this agreement.

3. "Accept", or any variant thereof, means to recognize and give effect to one or more determinations of another state relating to the qualifications of educational personnel in lieu of making or requiring a like determination that would otherwise be required by or pursuant to the laws of a receiving state.

4. "State" means a state, territory, or possession of the United States; the District of Columbia; or the commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

5. "Originating state" means a state (and the subdivision thereof, if any) whose determination that certain educational personnel are qualified to be employed for specific duties in schools is acceptable in accordance with the terms of a contract made pursuant to article III.

6. "Receiving state" means a state (and the subdivisions thereof) which accepts educational personnel in accordance with the terms of a contract made pursuant to article III.

ARTICLE III

INTERSTATE EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL CONTRACTS

1. The designated state official of a party state may make one or more contracts on behalf of his state with one or more other party states providing for the acceptance of educational personnel. Any such contract for the period of its duration shall be applicable to and binding on the states whose designated state officials enter into it, and the subdivi-

sions of those states, with the same force and effect as if incorporated in this agreement. A designated state official may enter into a contract pursuant to this article only with states in which he finds that there are programs of education, certification standards or other acceptable qualifications that assure preparation or qualification of educational personnel on a basis sufficiently comparable, even though not identical to that prevailing in his own state.

2. Any such contract shall provide for:

(a) Its duration.

(b) The criteria to be applied by an originating state in qualifying educational personnel for acceptance by a receiving state.

(c) Such waivers, substitutions, and conditional acceptances as shall aid the practical effectuation of the contract without sacrifice of basic educational standards.

(d) Any other necessary matters.

3. No contract made pursuant to this agreement shall be for a term longer than five years but any such contract may be renewed for like or lesser periods.

4. Any contract dealing with acceptance of educational personnel on the basis of their having completed an educational program shall specify the earliest date or dates on which originating state approval of the program or programs involved can have occurred. No contract made pursuant to this agreement shall require acceptance by a receiving state of any persons qualified because of successful completion of a program prior to January first, nineteen hundred fifty-four.

5. The certification or other acceptance of a person who has been accepted pursuant to the terms of a contract shall not be revoked or otherwise impaired because the contract has expired or been terminated. However, any certificate or other qualifying document may be revoked or suspended on any ground which would be sufficient for revocation or suspension of a certificate or other qualifying document initially granted or approved in the receiving state.

6. A contract committee composed of the designated state officials of the contracting states or their representatives shall keep the contract under continuous review, study means of improving its administration, and report no less frequently than once a year to the heads of the appropriate education agencies of the contracting states.

ARTICLE IV

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED PROGRAMS

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to repeal or otherwise modify any law or regulation of a party State relating to the approval of programs of educational preparation having effect solely on the qualification of educational personnel within that State.

2. To the extent that contracts made pursuant to this Agreement deal with the educational requirements for the proper qualification of educational personnel, acceptance of a program of educational preparation shall be in accordance with such procedures and requirements as may be provided in the applicable contract.

ARTICLE V

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

The party States agree that:

1. They will, so far as practicable, prefer the making of multilateral contracts pursuant to Article III of this Agreement.

2. They will facilitate and strengthen cooperation in interstate certification and other elements of educational personnel qualification and for this purpose shall cooperate with agencies, organizations, and associations interested in certification and other elements of educational personnel qualification.

ARTICLE VI

AGREEMENT EVALUATION

The designated state officials of any party state may meet from time to time as a group to evaluate progress under the agreement, and to formulate recommendations for changes.

ARTICLE VII

OTHER ARRANGEMENTS

Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prevent or inhibit other arrangements or practices of any party state or states to facilitate the interchange of educational personnel.

ARTICLE VIII

EFFECT AND WITHDRAWAL

1. This agreement shall become effective when enacted into law by two states. Thereafter it shall become effective as to any state upon its enactment of this agreement.

2. Any party state may withdraw from this agreement by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until one year after the governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the governors of all other party states.

3. No withdrawal shall relieve the withdrawing state of any obligation imposed upon it by a contract to which it is a party. The duration of contracts and the methods and conditions of withdrawal therefrom shall be those specified in their terms.

ARTICLE IX

CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This agreement shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this agreement shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this agreement is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any state or of the United States, or the application thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this agreement and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this agreement shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the agreement shall remain in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

The following states have adopted the Interstate Agreement on Qualifications of Educational Personnel:

Alabama
Alaska
California
Connecticut
District of Columbia
Delaware
Florida
Hawaii
Idaho
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Montana
Nebraska
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Oklahoma
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin

COMPACT FOR EDUCATION
PREAMBLE

WHEREAS, the proper education of all citizens is one of the most important responsibilities of the states to preserve a free and open society in the United States; and,

WHEREAS, the increasing demands of our whole national life for improving and expanding educational services require a broad exchange of research data and information concerning the problems and practices of education; and,

WHEREAS, there is a vital need for strengthening the voices of the states in the formulation of alternative nationwide educational policies,

THE STATES AFFIRM the need for close and continuing consultation among our several states on all matters of education, and do hereby establish this compact for education.

ARTICLE I--PURPOSE AND POLICY

A. It is the purpose of this compact to:

1. Establish and maintain close cooperation and understanding among executive, legislative, professional educational and lay leadership on a nationwide basis at the state and local levels.

2. Provide a forum for the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives in the field of education.

3. Provide a clearing house of information on matters relating to educational problems and how they are being met in different places throughout the nation, so that the executive and legislative branches of state government and of local communities may have ready access to the experience and record of the entire country, and so that both lay and professional groups in the field of education may have additional avenues for the sharing of experience and the interchange of ideas in the formation of public policy in education.

4. Facilitate the improvement of state and local educational systems so that all of them will be able to meet adequate and desirable goals in a society which requires continuous qualitative and quantitative advance in educational opportunities, methods and facilities.

B. It is the policy of this compact to encourage and promote local and state initiative in the development, maintenance, improvement and administration of educational systems and institutions in a manner which will accord with the needs and advantages of diversity among localities and states.

C. The party states recognize that each of them has an interest in the quality and quantity of education furnished in each of the other states, as well as in the excellence of its own educational systems and institutions, because of the highly mobile character of individuals within the nation, and because the products and services contributing to the health, welfare and economic advancement of each state are supplied in significant part by persons educated in other states.

ARTICLE II--STATE DEFINED

As used in this compact, "state" means a state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

ARTICLE III--THE COMMISSION

A. The educational commission of the states, hereinafter called "the commission", is hereby established. The commission shall consist of seven members representing each party state. One of such members shall be the governor; two shall be members of the state legislature selected by its respective houses and serving in such manner as the legislature may determine; and four shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the governor, unless the laws of the state otherwise provide. If the laws of a state prevent legislators from serving on the commission, six members shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the governor, unless the laws of the state otherwise provide. In addition to any other principles or requirements which a state may establish for the

appointment and service of its members of the commission, the guiding principle for the composition of the membership on the commission from each party state shall be that the members representing such state shall, by virtue of their training, experience, knowledge or affiliations be in a position collectively to reflect broadly the interests of the state government, higher education, the state education system, local education, lay and professional, public and non-public educational leadership. Of those appointees, one shall be the head of a state agency or institution, designated by the governor, having responsibility for one or more programs of public education. In addition to the members of the commission representing the party states, there may be not to exceed ten non-voting commissioners selected by the steering committee for terms of one year. Such commissioners shall represent leading national organizations of professional educators or persons concerned with educational administration.

B. The members of the commission shall be entitled to one vote each on the commission. No action of the commission shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority of the total number of votes on the commission are cast in favor thereof. Action of the commission shall be only at a meeting at which a majority of the commissioners are present. The commission shall meet at least once a year. In its bylaws, and subject to such directions and limitations as may be contained therein, the commission may delegate the exercise of any of its powers to the steering committee or the executive director, except for the power to approve budgets or requests for appropriations, the power to make policy recommendations pursuant to article V and adoption of the annual report pursuant to article III (j).

C. The commission shall have a seal.

D. The commission shall elect annually, from among its members, a chairman, who shall be a governor, vice chairman and a treasurer. The commission shall provide for the appointment of an executive director. Such executive director shall serve at the pleasure of the commission, and together with the treasurer and such other personnel as the commission may deem appropriate shall be bonded in such amount as the commission shall determine. The executive director shall be secretary.

E. Irrespective of the civil service, personnel or other merit system laws of any of the party states, the executive director subject to the approval of the steering committee shall appoint, remove or discharge such personnel as may be necessary for the performance of the functions of the commission, and shall fix the duties and compensation of such personnel. The commission in its bylaws shall provide for the personnel policies and programs of the commission.

F. The commission may borrow, accept or contract for the services of personnel from any party jurisdiction, the United States, or any subdivision or agency of the aforementioned governments, or from any agency of two or more of the party jurisdictions or their subdivisions.

G. The commission may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this compact any and all donations, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, conditional or otherwise, from any state, the United States, or any other governmental agency, or from any person, firm, association, foundation, or corporation, and may receive, utilize and dispose of the same. Any donation or grant accepted by the commission pursuant to this paragraph or services borrowed pursuant to paragraph (f) of this article shall be reported in the annual report of the commission. Such report shall include the nature, amount and conditions, if any, of the donation, grant, or services borrowed, and the identity of the donor or lender.

H. The commission may establish and maintain such facilities as may be necessary for the transacting of its business. The commission may acquire, hold, and convey real and personal property and any interest therein.

I. The commission shall adopt bylaws for the conduct of its business and shall have the power to amend and rescind these bylaws. The commission shall publish its bylaws in convenient form and shall file a copy thereof and a copy of any amendment thereto, with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the party states.

J. The commission annually shall make to the governor and legislature of each party state a report covering the activities of the commission for the preceding year. The commission may make such additional reports as it may deem desirable.

ARTICLE IV--POWERS

In addition to authority conferred on the commission by other provisions of the compact, the commission shall have authority to:

1. Collect, correlate, analyze and interpret information and data concerning educational needs and resources.

2. Encourage and foster research in all aspects of education, but with special reference to the desirable scope of instruction, organization, administration, and instructional methods and standards employed or suitable for employment in public educational systems.

3. Develop proposals for adequate financing of education as a whole and at each of its many levels.

4. Conduct or participate in research of the types referred to in this article in any instance where the commission finds that such research is necessary for the advancement of the purposes and policies of this compact, utilizing fully the resources of national associations, regional compact organizations for higher education, and other agencies and institutions, both public and private.

5. Formulate suggested policies and plans for the improvement of public education as a whole, or for any segment thereof, and make recommendations with respect thereto available to the appropriate governmental units, agencies and public officials.

6. Do such other things as may be necessary or incidental to the administration of any of its authority or functions pursuant to this compact.

ARTICLE V--COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A. If the laws of the United States specifically so provide, or if administrative provision is made therefor within the federal government, the United States may be represented on the commission by not to exceed ten representatives. Any such representative or representatives of the United States shall be appointed and serve in such manner as may be provided by or pursuant to federal law, and may be drawn from any one or more branches of the federal government, but no such representatives shall have a vote on the commission.

B. The commission may provide information and make recommendations to any executive or legislative agency or officer of the federal government concerning the common educational policies of the states, and may advise with any such agencies or officers concerning any matter of mutual interest.

ARTICLE VI--COMMITTEES

A. To assist in the expeditious conduct of its business when the full commission is not meeting, the commission shall elect a steering committee of thirty members which, subject to the provisions of this compact and consistent with the policies of the commission, shall be constituted and function as provided in the bylaws of the commission. One-third of the voting membership of the steering committee shall consist of governors, and the remainder shall consist of other members of the commission. A federal representative on the commission may serve with the steering committee, but without vote. The voting members of the steering committee shall serve for terms of two years, except that members elected to the first steering committee of the commission shall be elected as follows: fifteen for one year and fifteen for two years. The chairman, vice chairman, and treasurer of the commission shall be members of the steering committee and, anything in this paragraph to the contrary notwithstanding, shall serve during their continuance in these offices. Vacancies in the steering committee shall not affect its authority to act, but the commission at its next regularly ensuing meeting following the occurrence of any vacancy shall fill it for the unexpired term. No person shall serve more than two terms as a member of the steering committee: provided that service for a partial term of one year or less shall not be counted toward the two term limitation.

B. The commission may establish advisory and technical committees composed of state, local, and federal officials, and private persons to advise it with respect to any one or more of its functions. Any advisory or technical committee may, on request of the state concerned, be established to consider any matter of special concern to two or more of the party states.

C. The commission may establish such additional committees as its bylaws may provide.

ARTICLE VII--FINANCE

A. The commission shall advise the governor or designated officer or officers of each party state of its budget and estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the laws of that party state. Each of the commission's budgets of estimated expenditures shall contain specific recommendations of the amount or amounts to be appropriated by each of the party states.

B. The total amount of appropriation requests under any budget shall be apportioned among the party states. In making such apportionment, the commission shall devise and employ a formula which takes equitable account of the populations and per capita income levels of the party states.

C. The commission shall not pledge the credit of any party states. The commission may meet any of its obligations in whole or in part with funds available to it pursuant to article III(g) of this compact, provided that the commission takes specific action setting aside such funds prior to incurring an obligation to be met in whole or in part in such manner. Except where the commission makes use of funds available to it pursuant to article III(g) thereof, the commission shall not incur any obligation prior to the allotment of funds by the party states adequate to meet the same.

D. The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established by its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission shall be audited yearly by a qualified public accountant, and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual reports of the commission.

E. The accounts of the commission shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by duly constituted officers of the party states and by any persons authorized by the commission.

F. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent commission compliance with laws relating to audit or inspection of accounts by or on behalf of any government contributing to the support of the commission.

ARTICLE VIII--ELIGIBLE PARTIES; ENTRY INTO AND WITHDRAWAL

A. This compact shall have as eligible parties all states, territories, and possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In respect of any such jurisdiction not having a governor, the term "governor", as used in this compact, shall mean the closest equivalent official of such jurisdiction.

B. Any state or other eligible jurisdiction may enter into this compact and it shall become binding thereon when it has adopted the same: provided that in order to enter into initial effect, adoption by at least ten eligible party jurisdictions shall be required.

C. Adoption of the compact may be either by enactment thereof or by adherence thereto by the governor; provided that in the absence of enactment, adherence by the governor shall be sufficient to make his state a party only until December thirty-one, nineteen hundred sixty-seven. During any period when a state is participating in this compact through gubernatorial action, the governor shall appoint those persons who, in addition to himself, shall serve as the members of the commission from his state, and shall provide to the commission from any source available to him.

D. Except for a withdrawal effective on December thirty-one, nineteen hundred sixty-seven in accordance with paragraph C of this article, any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until one year after the governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the governors of all other party states. No withdrawal shall affect any liability already incurred by or chargeable to a party state prior to the time of such withdrawal.

ARTICLE IX--CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. 1. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any state or of the United States, or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstances shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

2. Of the seven members of the educational commission of the states representing this state, one shall be the governor, one shall be appointed by the temporary president of the senate from among the members of that body, one shall be appointed by the speaker of the assembly from among the members of that body, one shall be the commissioner of education, and three shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the governor. The members of the commission representing this state shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses in performance of their duties hereunder.

3. Pursuant to article III(i) of the compact, the commission shall file a copy of its bylaws and any amendment thereto with the governor.

States Adopting the Interstate Compact for Education:

Alabama
Alaska
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1978—621-643/279